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THORBURN'S SEEDS

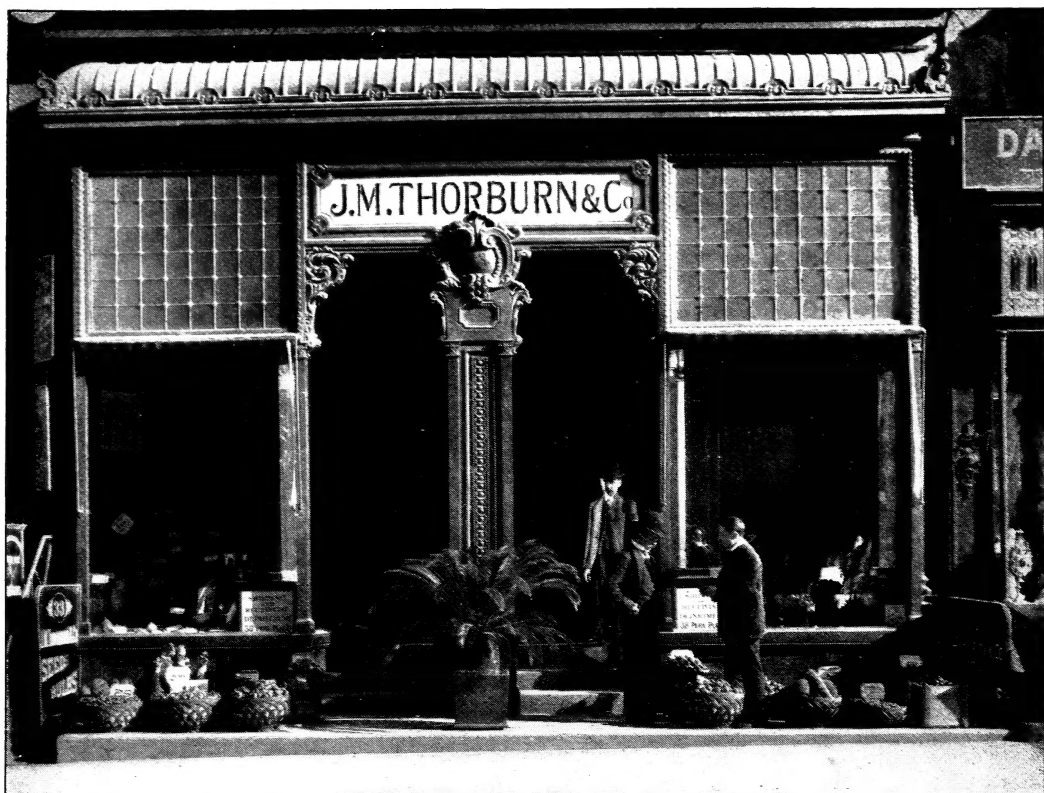


1907

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN-GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES

These assortments contain only the choicest sorts, and are sure to give satisfaction. The proportions are arranged to suit large and small gardens.

NAME	VARIETIES	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
		\$5 By mail \$5.75	\$10 By mail \$11.50	\$18 By mail \$21	\$25
Beans	Refugee Green Pod	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Yellow Six Weeks		1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee Wax	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Marvel of Paris	½ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Pole Cranberry		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Challenger Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beets	Egyptian, Edmund and Columbian	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half-Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield and Early Spring	of each ¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	Early Ulm Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Private Stock Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Red Dutch for pickling	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrots	Early French Forcing		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Stump-Rooted	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.
Celery	Fin de Siecle	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching	of each 1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Bantam and Early Cory Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Country Gentleman	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	3 qt.
"	Stowell's Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	3 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large-Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass		2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumbers	Improved White Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Endive	Green Curled and Broad-Leaved	of each	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Emerald Isle		1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leeks	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Big Boston and May King	of each ¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Giant Crystal Head	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melons	Netted Gem and Long Island Beauty	of each 1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Cole's Early and Black Spanish, Water	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Okra	Perkin's Improved	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onions	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Portugal	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Wethersfield	½ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnips	Hollow Crown	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra-Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Advancer	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Gradus		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	3 qt.	3 qt.
"	Duke of Albany		1 pt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Peppers	Large Bell		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radishes	White-Tipped and Scarlet Turnip	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Thorburn Improved Thick-Rooted	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Viroflay	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squashes	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Hubbard	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomatoes	Thorburn Earliest and Stone	of each ¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Beauty and Royal Red	of each	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.
Turnips	Milan and Yellow Stone	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Thorburn Family Rutabaga		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties	of each	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.



Front view of new store, 33 Barclay Street

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

ONE - HUNDRED - AND - SIXTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF HIGH-CLASS SEEDS

The New Barclay Street Store



THE Thorburn seed business, begun in New York City one hundred and five years ago by Grant Thorburn, has maintained its uninterrupted growth within a short distance of its original location. Our founder inaugurated his work of selling the best in seeds at 20 Nassau street. The removal into larger quarters required by the growing business took the firm to 15 John street, where for over sixty years it was a landmark of lower New York, becoming the most widely-known seed-store in America. In 1898 the condemnation of the old John Street building caused the removal of the business to a favorable location at 36 Cortlandt Street, whence the march of public improvement, in providing for a great railway enterprise, necessitated a change last summer. The new location at 33 Barclay Street, running through to 38 Park Place, is barely a quarter-mile from the spot where the business originated. The building has been carefully refitted and fully adapted to the requirements of a twentieth-century seed business of world-wide scope. The Barclay Street front is shown above, and the Park Place entrance, used principally as a shipping and receiving department, is illustrated on page three. We shall be glad to see our friends at the new store, and, well into the second century of a trade that has long been generously supported, are better than ever prepared to continue our careful attention to their commands.

J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York



THIS is our One Hundred-and-sixth successive Annual Catalogue. We are growers of and dealers in HIGH-CLASS SEEDS only. Quality is our leading feature.

It is important that orders be sent on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the spring, when we are so busy that there is sometimes unavoidable delay in filling them, even by night work.

Cultural Directions.—These apply to the climate of New York and vicinity. For more northern and southern localities the necessary changes in time of sowing, etc., will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

When desired, we will select suitable seeds if the size of garden or the sum proposed to be expended is stated.

Orders should be written on our order sheet or on a blank sheet separate from letter, and to receive prompt attention should be directed to the firm, and not to individuals. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Checks or Bank Bills.

Prices.—The prices quoted are net, and do *not* include free transit, *except for seeds in ounces and packets.*

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added if wanted by mail or prepaid express, except for seeds ordered by the ounce or packet, which we mail free. By special arrangement with the express companies we can ship seeds and bulbs at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular rates. We do not guarantee the safe arrival of goods sent by mail; it is rarely, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way. Unless otherwise instructed, we send orders received from parties unknown to us, C. O. D.

Name, Address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us *on EACH order the correct name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT or MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall ourselves choose the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer.

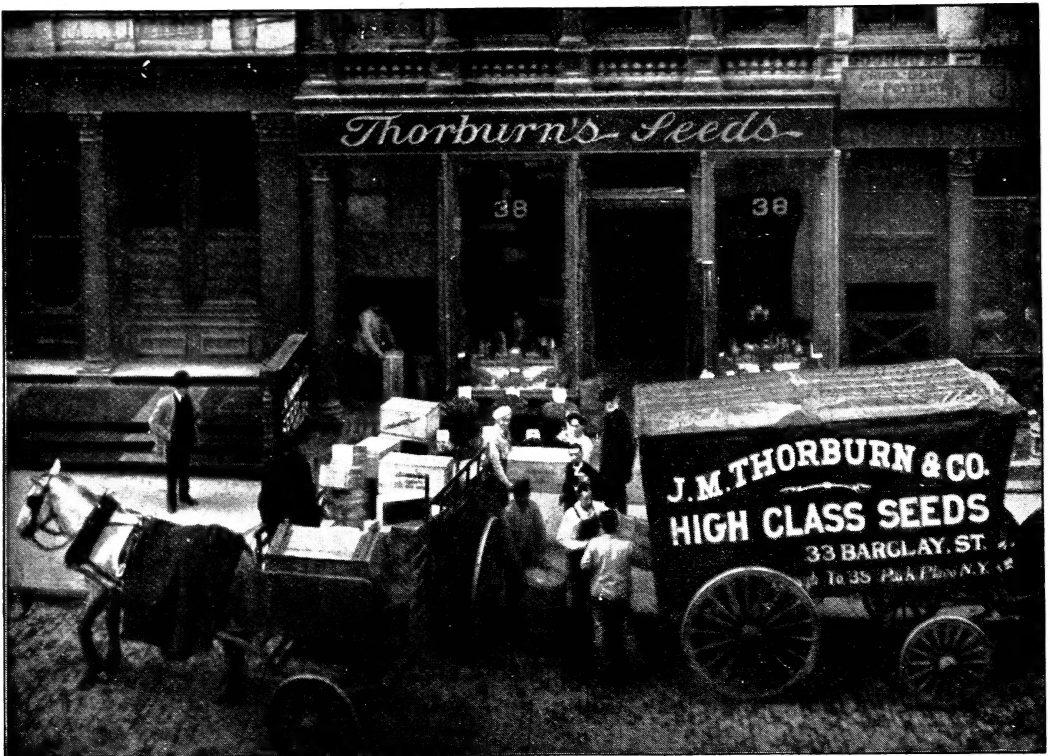
Warranties.—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. *More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used.* These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of subtropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it forms roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. *We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower*; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.

J. M. Thorburn & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

F. W. BRUGGERHOF, President
E. E. BRUGGERHOF, Vice-President and Treasurer
J. J. WILSON, Secretary

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE FIRM



Park Place entrance of new store

Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary ; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained preferably by tile ; but, if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or subsoiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreen, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions, and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is, nevertheless, better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue ; the least distance is named, in order to economize space ; it might be increased in some cases with advantage. The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow ; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow ; but, whether weeds appear or not, the ground should be frequently stirred.

Much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Eggplants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can now

be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed may be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To prepare a coldframe.—The coldframe is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of 10 or 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some 8 or 10 days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 to 30 days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a coldframe in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

Directions for Making a Hotbed

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the latter part of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed, even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit 2½ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 3 x 6 feet, and one or two sashes will give early plants enough for a small family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to 2½ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat arises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer into the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine old manure; and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterward (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow-storms keep covered with mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

WHAT IS SAID OF OUR SEEDS

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York City.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., March 28, 1905.

Dear Sirs: Herein find post-office order for one dollar and seventy cents, to pay for enclosed list of seeds. The Pansy plants grown from seed ordered from you last fall have commenced to bloom. The flowers are the largest and most beautiful colored of any I have ever seen, and are the admiration of all who see them (Thorburn's Superb).

Yours truly,

(Signed) MRS. WARREN GRICE.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York City.

TECUMSEH, MICH., January 27, 1906.

Dear Sir: Last year, through my connection with the Prairie Side Celery Company, I secured from you a quarter-ounce of "Salvia Splendens Bonfire" for fifty cents. I am enclosing fifty cents for a duplicate of that seed. Please send it to me immediately. I had the finest Salvia ever seen in this vicinity from the seed of last year; much of it was five feet in height, and perfectly covered with the fieriest of spikes.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) P. W. A. FITZSIMMONS.

J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York City.

YARMOUTHVILLE, MAINE, February 1, 1906.

Dear Sirs: We have excellent luck with Thorburn's seeds. There is none better!

Commercially yours,

(Signed) GEO. H. TRICE.



The World-wide Thorburn Seed Trade

Almost since the inception of our business our seeds have found a market in foreign lands. The above illustration merely suggests the world-wide scope of our trade relations.

Our seeds have been grown successfully in the frozen north, as well as in the torrid zone, and our established connections embrace, besides the recently acquired American possessions, every South and Central American Republic and practically all of the Antilles.

We have equally valuable relations with the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and the Commonwealths of Australia and New Zealand, and our products have for many years found a ready market in India, China and Japan.

The far-off islands of the Pacific know and praise our seeds, and they have proved satisfactory when planted near the sandy deserts of the Nile.

Novelties and Specialties in Vegetable Seeds

NOROTON BEAUTY POTATO

Received Silver Medal of the American Institute (the highest award ever given to a novelty), also a Certificate of Merit from the Suffolk County Horticultural Association and the Tuxedo Horticultural Society

We are offering again this season this valuable new Potato introduced by us in 1904. In support of our claim that it is "the best all-round Potato in existence," we quote from a few of the many unsolicited testimonials we have received, as follows :

AMERICAN GARDENING TRIAL GROUNDS, July 2, 1906.
I am very much pleased to make to you this my first report for the season of 1906 on Noroton Beauty Potato. Sixty days from planting it was easily the first to mature and afford a profitable yield out of a large field of aspirants for first earliness. Also I will have to admit that my eyes have been opened this year to its "positive individuality." I have noticed in this, my minutest painstaking trial, that it is distinct in its coloring of tuber from any other sort. It has a bright pink mottled or ringed skin. In yield Noroton Beauty is without exception the most productive extra-early, which convinces me that another season it is the only extra-early variety for me to plant for profit.
(Signed) MR. E. STANLEY BROWN.

ROSLYN, L. I., May 6, 1905.
The "Noroton Beauty" Potato is a wonder for growth. I planted three other early kinds the same day and they are "not in it" with the Noroton.
(Signed) EDW. WILLETS.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 14, 1905.
I write you concerning the Noroton Beauty Potato. I have been experimenting with most all the standard varieties, and I think the Noroton Beauty decidedly the best early sort that I have tried. I would be pleased if you would quote me them in ten-barrel lots.
(Signed) J. S. FOWLER.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., July 5, 1906.
I am over forty years experimenting on the earliest and best seed potatoes. I have five different kinds of prize winners from different firms this season. I gave all the same care in my garden. I always try them on the 4th of July. Your Noroton Beauty Potato, of which you sent me half a pound, is the leader 100 to 1. I will get over one bushel from half a pound.
(Signed) MARTIN GALVIN.

PRICES

8 pounds	\$0 75
Peck (15 pounds)	1 25
Half-bushel (30 pounds)	2 00
Bushel (60 pounds)	3 50
Barrel (165 pounds)	7 00

NEW FRENCH POTATO

(Solanum Commersoni Violet)

Obtained by Mr. Labergere, of Verrieres (Vienne) France, in 1901, and introduced by us last year

Translation of the Circular sent us by the introducer

This is a food-plant that is perfect as regards taste and of great nutritive value, rivaling the best known table Potatoes.

The greenish parts of the tubers are not in any way bitter, proving an absence of "Solanine," and when cold, after boiling, they are better than the Potatoes of today. It is very rich in starch (17 per cent) and the yield is enormous, far above that of the ordinary Potato. In 1904 it averaged 90,000 kilos per hectare in wet ground, and in drier soil the yield was smaller, showing that it is adapted to swampy soil where no other Potato will grow.

It thrives in all clayey soils and even in chalky ground, and needs only water to make it succeed.

In addition to all this, it is practically immune from disease, and resists frost and cold better than any other Potato, the young sprouts having stood two degrees (centigrade) in the spring and the tubers three to four degrees (centigrade) below zero without showing any ill effects.

Plant seven to eight centimeters deep in dry soil and in proportion up to ground-level in swampy ground.

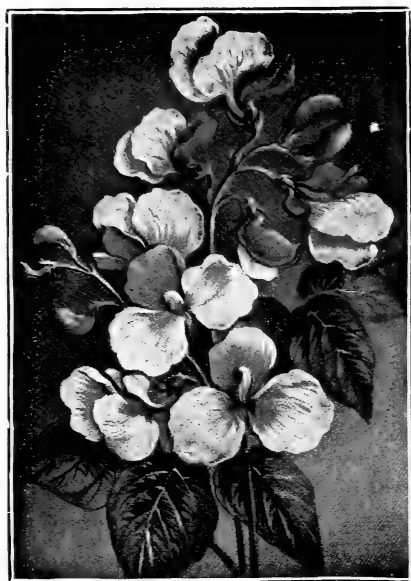
PRICES

	By mail or express not prepaid	By mail or express prepaid
1 pound	\$0 6	\$0 75
2 pounds	1 10	1 30
4 pounds	2 00	2 50

Butterfly Runner Beans

(*Phaseolus multiflorus Papilio*)

A new variety of the Scarlet Runner Bean not only valuable as yielding a useful dish for the table, but important and desirable for brightening the garden by its gaily hued flowers far into the autumn. This new sort is quite equal to the old kinds in regard to productiveness and quality of fruit, but it is quite distinct and far surpasses the others in the beauty of its flowers. It is chiefly distinguished by the large size of the prettily waved and many white wings and its salmon and rose standards. These two colors make a beautiful and striking contrast. The vine is extremely floriferous and its leaves a somewhat lighter green than other runners. Pkt. 25 cts.



BUTTERFLY RUNNER BEANS

Thorburn Long-Pod Forcer Bean

A new, very early, dark green, long-podded sort; very productive and a splendid forcer. Pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts.

Noroton Improved White-Spine Cucumber

A selection of the Improved White Spine, being somewhat earlier, more perfect in shape and more prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Jersey Belle Eggplant

A valuable new sort, about as early as New York Improved Spineless. A strong-branching grower, extremely productive; fruits dark purple, bell-shaped and of excellent quality, attaining best table quality when 6 inches long but remaining in good eating condition until the seeds are well developed. Fine for home use. Pkt. 25 cts.

Japanese Winter Salad "Udo"

(*Aralia cordata*)

Has been known in America for some time as an ornamental plant. The edible portions of the plant are the young shoots which are blanched like celery. They are of a white silky color, crisper than celery and with a slight pine flavor. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Cos Lettuce, Golden Yellow

Introduced last year. Perfectly distinct from all other hitherto cultivated sorts. Produces large solid hearts, bright golden yellow leaves; crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. Stands a long time before running to seed. Pkt. 25 cts.

"The Grand" Muskmelon

A new salmon-fleshed variety of fine flavor. Said to be more uniform in size, color and depth of flesh than any other sort. A vigorous grower. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts.

Burrell Gem Muskmelon

A new variety. Of elongated shape, with a tough, thin rind heavily netted. Meat reddish orange, very thick, fine-grained and spicy. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

New Upright Sweet Salad Pepper

A recent introduction. Handsome, productive, and of finest quality. The color is bright scarlet and the flesh thick, mild and very sweet. The peppers are as large as Ruby King and are all borne upright, clear of the ground. The flesh is so thick and the skin so tender that it may be fried like a beefsteak and so sweet that it may be eaten like an apple. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.

Thorburn Improved Thick-Rooted Salsify

Though not a novelty, this important Salsify requires more than a passing notice. It is a greatly improved strain of this most delicious vegetable. The roots are very large, thick and smooth. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Giant Neapolitan Squash

This remarkable Squash, introduced by us last year, grows to a length of 4 to 6 ft. and weighs 90 to 100 lbs. Solid, fine-grained, orange-colored, very sweet flesh of a peculiarly agreeable musky flavor. Pkt. 25c.

Novelties and Specialties in Flower Seeds



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS MIRABILIS FL. PL.

panicles of small, violet-blue flowers with orange eyes, from June until November. Flowers fragrant; fine for bouquets. Blooms from seed in 4 to 6 months. The young plants need protection, but become hardier with age. Pkt. 25 cts.

Dianthus laciniatus mirabilis fl. pl.

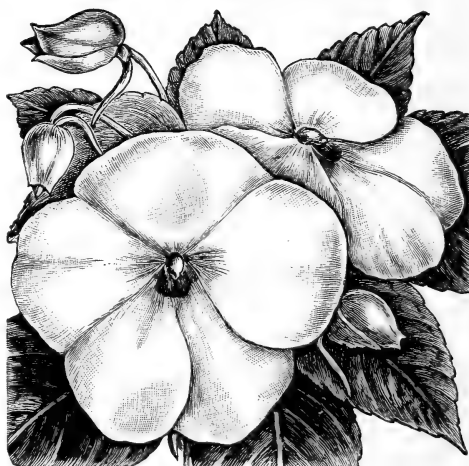
Double-flowering hybrids of the Japan Annual Pink, of recent introduction. The plants attain a height of from 12 to 15 inches, and produce very large, beautiful double flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter on stiff, upright stems. Petals are very deeply cut and fringed in the most wonderful forms. The colors are very rich and varied, ranging in all shades from pure white to dark purplish red, including fine striped varieties. The flowers are very attractive and last remarkably long after cutting. Pkt. 25 cts.

Sweet-scented Diadem Pink (*Dianthus plumarius diadematus*)

A valuable novelty of recent introduction. Possesses all the beauty of the Indian Pink, combined with the sweet fragrance of the finest Scotch Pink. The combination of coloring and the richness of markings are beyond description. It is a very free bloomer and becomes more so every year. Pkt. 25 cts.

Heuchera cristata (micrantha) (bP)

A beautiful perennial foliage plant with gracefully crimped and crested leaves, which no other plant possesses to the same extent. Its great panicles, 2 to 3 feet long, of small white flowers, are an added charm. Comes true from seed, but varies slightly in the amount of cresting. Pkt. 25 cts.



IMPATIENS HOLSTII DELICATA (See opposite page)

Hollyhock, Double Hybrid Ever-blooming Mixed

The seed of this beautiful annual strain of Hollyhock may be sown indoors in March and transplanted to the open ground in May. It will flower the first season from seed, commencing to bloom in July. The plants branch freely and grow to a height of from 10 to 12 feet. Pkt. 20 cts.

Astilbe Davidii

A hardy perennial from Western China. It is of strong growth, with elegant foliage, sending up graceful spikes of deep rose-violet flowers on stems 6 feet high, forming in the garden when established one of the most pronounced and effective plants of modern introduction. It has the decided merit of blooming in July after the rose beetles, which destroy all other varieties of Spirea and Astilbe, are gone. Easily raised from seed, flowering in eighteen months from time of sowing. Pkt. 25 cts.

Briza Australis (bA)

From Luther Burbank. Lately discovered in West Australia. Said to be much larger than the other Brizas. The black-spotted shoulders make it unusually ornamental. Pkt. 25 cts.

Buddleia variabilis

Hardy shrub from China, growing 5 or 6 feet high, with many slender, arching and drooping branches. It has handsome grayish foliage, and is covered with long

Hollyhock, Double Hybrid Everblooming Fringed Brilliant Crimson-Rose

This striking novelty produces fine double flowers, the petals of which are finely cut or fringed similar to those of the large-flowered double fringed petunias. The plant grows to a height of from 9 to 12 feet, branching freely. Blooms the first season from seed if sown indoors by the beginning of March and transplanted to the open ground in May. Pkt. 35 cts.

Hollyhock, Double Hybrid Everblooming Mauve

A new and distinct color coming almost true from seed, and flowering the first year. Sow seed indoors early in March and transplant outdoors in May. Pkt. 30 cts.

Impatiens Holstii delicata (gP)

An exceedingly large-flowering new hybrid of *Impatiens* obtained by artificial crossing. It differs in shape and flower from *I. Holstii*, its petals being much broader, forming thus an almost round flower measuring often more than 1½ inches across. The color of the blooms is a very delicate light rosy pink, darker in the center. Very free-flowering and attractive. Pkt. 25 cts.



HOLLYHOCK, DOUBLE HYBRID EVERBLOOMING FRINGED BRILLIANT
CRIMSON-ROSE

Impatiens Holstii Hybrid Mixed (gP)

A splendid mixture of the recent introduction *Impatiens Holstii*, containing many beautiful colors, such as bright red, deep purplish violet, rosy white, orange-vermilion, etc. The growth of the plants is as vigorous as that of *I. Holstii*, forming elegant bushes 1½ to 2 feet high with dark green foliage, above which the large flowers appear without interruption from June until autumn. Planted out-of-doors in a half-shaded situation they will present effective and unusually showy flower beds by their great abundance of bloom. They come almost true from seed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Kochia trichophylla

(Improved type of the Summer Cypress)

A pretty half-hardy annual 2 to 3 feet in height; small feathery light green foliage, deepening as season advances until it becomes a lovely red about September. Makes an elegant pot or outdoor plant. Pkt. 10 cts.

Meconopsis Californica (hP)

(Wind Poppy)

A rare, graceful and beautiful slender California flower from Luther Burbank. The flowers are of a burnt-orange color and are easily grown from seed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Double Yellow Imperial Japanese Morning-Glory (hhA)

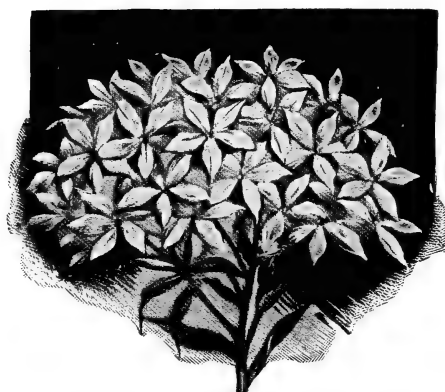
Flowers of exquisite beauty and of enormous size. Of easy cultivation and quick growth, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Pkt. 25 cts.

Petunia, "King Alphonso" (hhA)

This fine new Petunia of the Grandiflora superbissima class bears very large, dark, crimson flowers, the petals of which are boldly waved and frilled to such an extent that the widely opened brilliant black throat of the flower is almost entirely concealed. Pkt. 50 cts.



PETUNIA, "KING ALPHONSO"



PHLOX DRUMMONDII NANA COMPACTA RADIATA ALBA

Phlox Drummondii nana compacta radiata alba (hA)

The flowers of the dwarf radiate Phloxes differ from all other classes of this valuable annual by their shape, which is a regular 5- or 6-pointed star. The plant is quite distinct in habit, forming a sturdy miniature bush even dwarfer and more floriferous than any of the Nana compacta sorts. This new variety bears innumerable white flowers, which retain their beauty for a long time and keep up a continuous display until late in autumn. Pkt. 25 cts.

Shirley Poppy, Santa Rosa Strain (bA)

This is said to be the best and most varied strain in existence. It produces unusually large flowers of remarkably clear colors, including striped, salmon and blue shades. From Luther Burbank. Pkt. 25 cts.

Poppy, "Admiral" (*Papaver pæoniflorum*) hA

This single pæony-flowered Poppy is of surpassing beauty. It is characterized by its large, round, smooth-edged flowers of pure white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top, occupying a full quarter of the corolla. It produces a magnificent effect planted in groups. Comes nearly true from seed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Rehmannia angulata (hhP)

A half-hardy herbaceous perennial recently introduced from Central China. The flowers, which are freely produced on the upper third of the branches, resemble individually those of *Incarvillea Delavayi*; they are 3 inches in diameter; rose-purple in color, with a rich yellow throat spotted with purple. The plants are of easy culture and flower within nine months from the time of sowing. Pkt. 75 cts.

Rehmannia angulata, Pink Perfection (hhP)

This very handsome plant produces large flowers resembling those of the *incarvillea*, of a clear bright pink color with distinct pale throats, the markings of which vary considerably. The spikes are from 4 to 5 inches high and produce their flowers within a few inches from the base. They continue in flower for several months. It comes true from seed. Pkt. 75 cts.

NEW SWEET PEAS

NORA UNWIN. A new pure white. Larger, purer and finer form than any other white. Pkt. 25 cts.

MRS. ALFRED WATKINS. A superb pink of the Gladys Unwin type, with very large flowers of a beautiful bold, wavy standard. Pkt. 25 cts.

FRANK DOLBY. Of very large size. Color pale blue, with bold, wavy standard. Pkt. 25 cts.

E. J. CASTLE. Rich carmine-rose, with salmon shading in the standard. A magnificent addition to the Gladys Unwin class. Pkt. 25 cts.

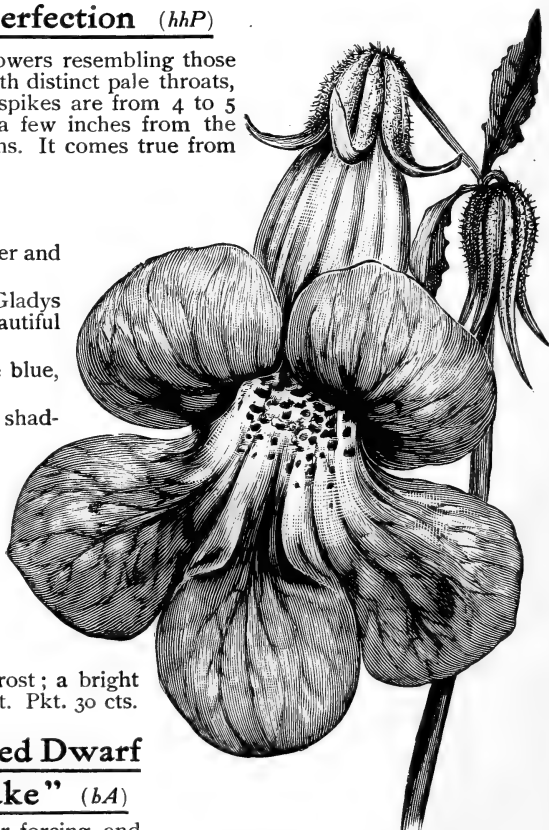
Ten Weeks Stock, Large-flowered "Empress Augusta

Victoria" (bA)

The plants have the true pyramidal growth, attaining about 24 inches. The flower-spikes are very long and bloom freely from June until frost; a bright silvery delicate lilac with metallic luster; distinct. Pkt. 30 cts.

Ten Weeks Stock, Large-flowered Dwarf Pyramidal, "Teicher's Snowflake" (bA)


A very valuable wall-flower-leaved sort. For forcing and open ground. Flowers large, snow-white. Pkt. 50 cts.



REHMANIA ANGULATA, PINK PERFECTION

Vegetable Seeds

 Please notice that we pay postage or express charges on all seeds in packets or ounces.

 See inside front cover of this Catalogue for COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF VEGETABLE SEEDS of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ARTICHOKE

ARTICHAUT *Alcachofa* Artichoke

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April or May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. When cold weather sets in, bank the earth to the top, first cutting off and tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in the spring fork in a dressing of manure. Artichoke may also be treated as an annual by sowing the seed in hotbeds during February and transplanting in May. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
2	French Globe. The standard sort	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 50
3	Laon, or Paris Green	10	35	1 00	3 50
4	Flat Brittany	10	40	1 25	4 00
7	Jerusalem Artichoke. Roots qt. 20 cts., bus. \$4 .				

ASPARAGUS

ASPERGE *Esparrago* Spargel

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 or 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The 1-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds of 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants from 4 to 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet. Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
10	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
12	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus	05	10	20	50
14	Columbian Mammoth White. Very large white shoots	05	10	25	75

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Plant either in fall or spring

		Per 50	100	1,000
•	Colossal. 2-year-old roots	\$0 50	\$0 80	\$5 50
•	Palmetto. 2-year-old roots	50	80	5 50
•	Columbian Mammoth White. A fine sort, with large white shoots. 2-year-old roots	60	1 00	6 50

Our French friends state that a business is now made of growing small green delicate shoots of Asparagus during the winter. Strong roots may be forced in hotbeds out-of-doors. They should be packed closely into the frames, and by making a new bed every five or six weeks these tiny shoots may be had all winter and are valuable served with omelets, green peas, etc.

BEANS

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the flavor.

CULTURE.—About the first of May, if the ground is perfectly warm, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS

 We supply packets of all Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid

		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
29	Bountiful. Extra-early, very prolific and long-bearing; flat, green pods, tender and stringless	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
32	China. White, pink eye; early and bears long; flat pods	15	25	75	1 25	4 25
36	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive; flat stringless pods	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
37	Emperor of Russia. Extra-early; round pods; very productive	30	50			
38	Goddard Improved. Wonderfully long, flat pods; stringless; very prolific	15	30	85	1 50	5 00

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS, *continued*

		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
39	Green-seeded Flageolet. Used as a shell-bean when green for many exquisite French dishes	\$0 30	\$0 50			
41	Longfellow. Long, straight, round, solid green pods; very early	15	30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
42	Low's Champion. Large, long pods, stringless, tender and of excellent flavor	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
43	Marvel of Paris. Long, slender, flat pods; very early	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
44	Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; early and very productive	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
45	Ne Plus Ultra. Extra-early; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
46	Refugee, Late, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender; largely grown for main crop; round pod	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
48	Refugee, Thorburn Extra-Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
49	Refugee, Golden. Pods of very light green color; late and very productive. One of the best sorts	15	30	85	1 50	5 25
51	Six Weeks, Long Yellow. Early market sort; full, flat, green pods	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
53	Six Weeks, Round. With half-round pods; medium early	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
54	Stringless Green Pod. Extra-early; stringless, prolific; round pod	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
55	Stringless Green Pod Giant. Improved long-podded strain of above	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
56	Thorburn Long-Pod Forcer. Very early, dark green, long-podded sort; fine forcer. <i>New</i>	30	50	1 75	3 00	
57	Valentine, Extra-Early. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, fine flavor	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
60	Valentine, Black. Resembling the Valentine, but with black seed; long, round, solid pods; very early	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
70	Warwick. Very early; stringless; fine for forcing or for frames	15	30	85	1 50	5 00

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS


FÈVE DE MARAIS *Haba* Große Bohnen

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 2 feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe the same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

Properly cooked, these Beans form one of the most delicious vegetables. To each ½ gallon of water allow 1 heaped tablespoonful of salt. The Beans should be young and fresh gathered. After shelling put them into boiling water, salted as above. Boil rapidly for 15 or 20 minutes, then serve with a sauce of parsley and butter. Boiled bacon is often served with the Beans.

		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
82	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
83	Sword Long Pod. A size smaller than Windsor	15	30	90	1 50	5 00
85	Small Horse Bean. Small size	15	20	75	1 25	4 00

DWARF WAX BEANS

 We supply packets of all Beans at 10 cts. each, *postpaid*

		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
92	Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 50
94	Black Wax, Currie's Rust Proof. Large, flat pods; very early and productive	15	30	85	1 50	5 50
95	Black Wax, Pencil-Pod. Slender, long, round pods	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
97	Davis Kidney Wax. Long, handsome waxy white; flat pods	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
98	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax; flat pods	15	30	85	1 50	5 50
99	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great size	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
101	Golden Wax Improved. Very early; flat pods, long, stringless	15	30	85	1 50	5 50
102	Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort	15	30	85	1 50	5 50
103	Hodson Wax. Very large, brittle and tender wax pods; stringless. Enormously productive	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
106	Refugee Wax, Stringless, Thorburn. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, wax pods; for early or late sowing; immense yielder	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
107	Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax). Same as Wardwell's Kidney, but with round pods	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
109	Valentine Wax, Thorburn. First in earliness, productiveness and quality. A perfect Valentine Bean, with wax pods	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
110	Wardwell Kidney Wax. Early; long, flat, purely wax pods	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
112	Yosemite Mammoth Wax. Long, thick, solid pods; finest quality	30	50	1 75	3 00	10 00

WHITE BEANS

We supply packets of Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid

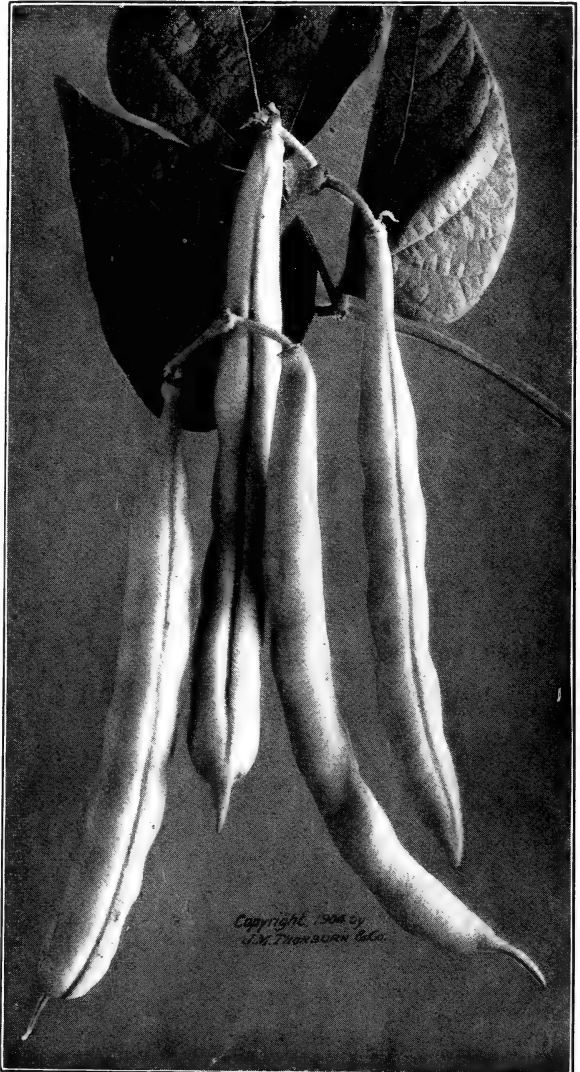
		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
115	Thorburn Dwarf Lima (the true Kumerle Strain). The dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima . . .	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 50
121	Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large flat Pole Lima, growing only 18 or 20 inches high. It is an immense yielder . . .	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
122	Henderson Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva. Productive . . .	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
122a	Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. Very productive. The Early Sieva, or butter Bean of the South . . .	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
124	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe as a shell Bean . .	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
125	White Marrow. Good, either as a string or shell Bean . . .	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
126	White Flageolet. Small; white Beans, used shelled . . .	15	25	75	1 25	5 00

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

We supply packets of Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles 8 or 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

- 140 **Lima, Challenger.** Thick and productive. Best of all. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 142 **Lima, Large White.** Largely grown and highly esteemed. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.
- 143 **Lima, King of the Garden.** Large in pod and bean. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 144 **Lima, Dreer.** Thick, and of fine quality. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 145 **Lima, Small Sieva, or Carolina.** Very early and productive. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.
- 146 **Lima, Siebert's Early.** Very early; immense yielder; large size beans of the finest quality. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 147 **Black German Wax.** Yellow pods. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.
- 148 **Dutch Case-Knife.** Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 149 **Horticultural Pole.** Good as a snap or as a shell Bean. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30c., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 151 **Horticultural Worcester Mammoth.** An improved strain of Horticultural Pole, with larger beans and longer pods. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 152 **Horticultural Golden Carmine Wax-podded.** Very handsome large stringless pods. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.
- 153 **Golden Cluster Improved.** Long golden yellow pods in clusters. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35c., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 155 **Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead).** Pods green, very long and flat. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.
- 156 **Lazy Wife.** Long green pods of good quality; white beans. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.



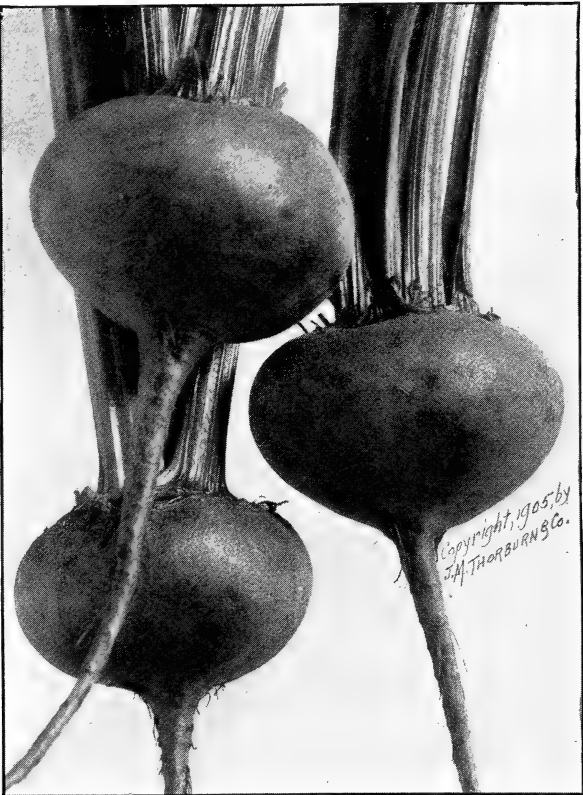
EXTRA-EARLY REFUGEE (See page 12)

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS, continued						
		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
157	Mont d'Or. Early, productive; golden wax pods	\$o 15	\$o 3o	\$1 oo	\$1 75	\$6 oo
158	Red Cranberry. Early; excellent. A favorite market-gardener's sort.	15	3o	1 oo	1 75	6 oo
159	Scarlet Runner. A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental	15	3o	1 oo	1 75	6 5o
16o	Southern Creaseback. Long, round, stringless pods; fleshy, tender.	15	3o	1 oo	1 75	6 oo
161	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer	15	3o	1 oo	1 75	6 oo
162	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner	15	3o	1 oo	1 75	6 5o
164	Yard-Long French. Pods sometimes grow from 2 to 3 feet long, and are very slender, like a pipe-stem; very curious; should be grown on pea brush					

BEETS

BETTERAVE Remolacha Salatrúbe

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 to 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up thin to from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets, with their tops, pulled out of the row are excellent used as spinach. For this purpose sow frequently and use when size of a hickory nut.



BEETS

BEETS

210	Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain for winter	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
212	Lentz. Extra-early, large, round, light red; small tops	\$o 05	\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 60
222	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety for winter	o5	10	20	50
225	Turin. Very early, round; deep blood color; tender	o5	10	25	75
230	Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet. To be used same as spinach	o5	10	20	50

185 **Bassano.** Early, light-colored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

186 **Columbia.** Round smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50c.

187 **Crimson Globe.** Fine globular shape; flesh rich, deep crimson; fine quality, very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

188 **Crimson Globe Perfection.** Rich deep crimson flesh of fine quality, tender and sweet. It is, as the name implies, perfection. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.

189 **Detroit Dark Red Turnip.** Round; skin dark blood-red; flesh bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60c.

190 **Dewing Early.** Of fine form and flavor, and good for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

191 **Early Yellow Turnip.** Yellow flesh, very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.

192 **Early Blood Turnip.** Dark red; fine flavor; good for winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

193 **Eclipse.** Early; round-rooted and bright red. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

194 **Edmand Blood Turnip.** A market-gardener's strain of great regularity in shape, and of best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

195 **Egyptian.** Early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

196 **Egyptian, Crosby's.** Extra-early, round; dark blood color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

FOLIAGE BEETS

These varieties are grown only for their handsome foliage, which is very ornamental and decorative.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
243	Scarlet-ribbed Chilean	\$o o5	\$o 2o	\$o 35
244	Yellow-ribbed Chilean	o5	2o	35
245	Crimson-veined Brazilian	o5	2o	35
246	Golden-veined Brazilian	o5	2o	35
248	Scarlet-veined Brazilian	o5	2o	35
249	Dracæna-leaved	o5	2o	45

MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR BEETS, ETC.

Runkelrüben

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June (5 to 8 pounds to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are 3 or 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps 6 feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed or corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 5 to 8 pounds to the acre.

MANGEL-WURZEL

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
260	Giant Yellow Intermediate. Very large. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	\$o 10	\$o 15	\$o 30
261	Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
262	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
265	Golden Globe. Very handsome strain. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
267	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well, and is relished by stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
268	Long Yellow. A good main-crop sort. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
269	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large; selected strain; enormously productive under careful culture. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
271	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35

SUGAR BEETS

We recommend 5 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
272	Klein Wanzleben. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	\$o 10	\$o 15	\$o 30
274	QUEEN OF DENMARK. A new large, smooth variety, remarkably nutritious; by far the best for feeding stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 40 cts. per lb.	10	20	45
275	Vilmorin Improved. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
280	White Rose-top. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
282	White Green-top. Very large, for feeding stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
283	Lane's Sugar. Fine for stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35

BROCCOLI

BROCCOLI *Brocoli* *Spargelfoh!*

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
285	Early White	\$o 05	\$o 25	\$o 75	\$2 50
286	Mammoth White	10	35	1 00	3 00
287	Purple Cape	10	40	1 25	4 00
288	Veitch's Self-protecting	10	35	1 00	3 00

BORAGE

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil; transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of six weeks' growth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CHOU DE BRUXELLES *Berza de Brusels* *Rosenfohl*

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, the Brussels Sprouts is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stock itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally good.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
289	Improved Dwarf. An extra fine sort	\$o 05	\$o 20	\$o 50	\$1 50
290	Improved Half Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	05	20	50	1 50
291	Improved Dwarf German. Compact heads, very productive	05	25	75	2 00
292	Large Solid English	05	20	50	1 50
295	Dalkeith. Of dwarf growth, producing large, solid sprouts	05	20	50	1 50

BURNET

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in the spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. **Garden**, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb., \$1.



THORBURN'S GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER

CAULIFLOWER

CHOU-FLEUR *Coliflor* Blumenkohl

CULTURE.—The same as for cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and, if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for cabbage.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
315	Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. The very best and earliest for forcing under glass; very dwarf and compact, with short stem and small leaves. It should not be confounded with entirely different sorts advertised . . .	\$0 50	\$5 00		
317	Thorburn Extra-Early Snowball. Our strain of this popular variety is unequalled. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for open ground . . .	25	2 25	\$7 50	\$28 00
319	Thorburn Large Early Snowball. A large strain of the above . . .	25	2 25	7 50	28 00
321	Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort, maturing immediately after our <i>Large Snowball</i> . It is, without an exception, the best and surest of all. . .	25	2 25	7 50	28 00
322	Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Popular with market-gardeners for late crop . . .	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
323	Denmark. On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine . . .	10	1 75	6 50	22 00
324	Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class . . .	10	60	1 75	6 00
325	Lenormand Short Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm . . .	10	60	1 75	6 00
326	Large Algiers. Market-gardener's popular late sort for the South . . .	10	60	1 75	6 00
327	Early London. Large and hardy . . .	05	30	1 00	3 00
328	Walcheren. Very late, hardy variety . . .	05	30	1 00	3 00
329	Thorburn Nonpareil. A first-class standard sort . . .	10	60	1 75	6 00
330	Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late . . .	05	30	1 00	3 50



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE

CABBAGE

CHOU *Berza de repollo* Kohl

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring, instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, lettuce or radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpeter and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk-broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them, as soon as they appear above ground.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
355	Early Spring. Flat, extra-early, medium size	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
356	Early York. The standard English sort	05	15	35	1 00
357	Large Early York. Larger than the above	05	15	35	1 00
358	Express. Extra-early; small, solid heads of fine quality	05	15	40	1 25
359	Etampes. A fine, extra-early, small French sort, with pointed heads	05	20	50	1 50
361	Early Jersey Wakefield. The most popular early variety; heads very solid, pyramidal shape, with little outside foliage	10	30	85	3 00
364	Charleston Wakefield. Very large strain of the above	10	30	85	3 00
365	Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety; very hard heads	05	15	40	1 25
366	Enkhuizen's Glory. (New.) Large early white, solid ball-shaped heads. Fine market-garden sort	05	20	50	1 50
367	Early Flat Dutch. Valuable for forcing, or for general crop	05	20	60	2 00
368	Filderkraut, or Pomeranian. Pointed head	05	20	60	2 00
369	Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of the finest quality; very popular in the South	05	20	60	2 00
372	Fottler's Brunswick. Of dwarf, compact growth; hard and solid heads. Good for both intermediate and winter use	05	20	60	2 00
373	Succession Improved. An excellent second-early sort, producing large, solid heads	05	25	75	2 50
377	Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	05	20	60	2 00
379	Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	05	20	60	2 00
381	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	05	25	75	2 50

CABBAGE, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
382	Thorburn Colossal. A strain of the Private Stock, obtained by careful selection from immense heads only. It is an unfailing producer of heads of enormous size and of the finest quality	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
383	Danish Ball Head Winter. Very round, solid winter sort, largely grown in Denmark for the London market. A fine shipper	10	25	75	2 50
385	Green Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	05	15	50	1 50
386	Red Drumhead. Very large, solid red heads, somewhat rounded	05	20	60	2 00
387	Berlin. Very fine, dark red, of medium size	05	20	60	2 00
389	Zenith. Very fine, dark red, solid head; medium early. Finest of all	10	30	85	3 00
390	Giant Erfurt. Very dark red late sort	05	20	60	2 00
391	Savoy, Early Vienna. Very small; of delicate flavor	05	15	50	1 50
392	Early Ulm. Medium size, round deep green head; very early	05	15	50	1 50
393	American Drumhead. Very fine, improved strain	05	25	75	2 50
396	Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai). Grows like Cos Lettuce	05	20	60	2 00

CARDOON

CARDOON *Cardo* Cardon

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to 2 feet apart. When full size, bind the plants together with bast or raffia, and earth up like celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews. The stems should be wintered in a cellar away from frost.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
420	Large Solid. Smooth; grows about 4 feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
421	Large Solid Tours (Prickly)	10	30	85	3 00

CARROTS

CAROTTE *Zanahoria* Möhren

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 450, 452 and 453 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July or early in August for a winter crop. These three are the finest and most tender for table use. For main crop, sow from middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in the row, main crop, 6 to 7 inches; the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows.



CARROT

Soil light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre. Carrot tops cut from fairly young plants may be used for pretty indoor greenery. Put one cutting into each thumb-pot or 3 or 4 into a larger pot around the sides. Fairly good and sandy soil should be used, syringing frequently until growth is well forward. About 1 inch of Carrot should be left to put in soil, but this should be surrounded with soil or moss to hide it. When fully grown it is very pretty, the long fronds hanging over gracefully.

- 450 ✓ **Early Round Parisian.** Small and very tender; for frames or open ground. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.
- 452 ✓ **Early Forcing.** Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.
- 453 ✓ **Early Bellot.** Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.
- 456 ✓ **Half Short Oxheart (Guerande).** Very thick and short. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.
- 457 ✓ **Early Scarlet Horn.** Very thick roots; fine for frames. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.
- 458 ✓ **Half Long Pointed.** A well-known strain; productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.
- 459 ✓ **Half Long Stump-rooted.** An excellent sort, of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.
- 460 ✓ **Half Long Stump-rooted, Nantes Strain.** Very popular. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.
- 462 ✓ **Half Long Stump, Chantenay.** Style of Nantes, broader shoulder. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.
- 465 ✓ **Half Long Stump-rooted, Luc.** Useful main-crop sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.
- 466 ✓ **Half Long Danvers.** Large; of good quality; productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.
- 468 ✓ **St. Valery.** A thick, intermediate long red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.
- 470 ✓ **Long Orange.** Best for stock-feeding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 471 ✓ **White Vosges.** Large, thick, short; fine for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 472 ✓ **Long White.** Very large; for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

CELERY

CELERI *Apios* Sellerie

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the North, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench; or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants about 8 inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and, in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture, the plants are set on the surface in rows 4 feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, 1 foot wide, and at a depth of a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. The turnip-rooted or "Knob" Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
520	Thorburn Fin de Siecle. We consider this the largest, hardiest, solidest; crispest, best keeping and best shipping winter Celery we know of.	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
524	Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market.	05	20	60	2 00
525	Golden Self-blanching, American-Grown. Large, golden yellow	05	25	75	2 50
526	“ “ French-Grown	10	35	1 00	3 25
527	“ “ Thorburn's Gilt-Edge. Our finest strain	10	45	1 25	4 50
528	Rose-ribbed Golden Self-blanching. Very handsome rose-striped ribs	05	25	75	2 50
530	Perfection Heartwell. One of the finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow	05	20	50	1 50
531	Thorburn's Schumacher. Solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart	05	20	60	2 00
532	Perle le Grand. A highly recommended new variety. Full golden heart, rich flavor, and an excellent keeper	05	20	50	1 50
533	Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large late sort	05	20	50	1 50
535	Large-ribbed Kalamazoo. A good, half-dwarf, white, solid Celery	05	20	50	1 50
537	Evans' Triumph. Fine, large, solid green variety	05	20	50	1 50
538	Giant Golden Heart. Very large, solid and fine-flavored; of vigorous growth.	05	20	50	1 50
539	Crawford Half Dwarf, or Golden Heart. Of vigorous growth, fine flavor	05	20	50	1 50
540	Winter Queen. Very large, solid green winter sort; blanches well	05	20	50	1 50
541	Snow White. Blanchés very white	05	20	50	1 50
546	Pink Plume. Same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink. Very attractive appearance, rich flavor and long-keeping.	05	25	75	2 50
548	Boston Market. A short white variety	05	20	50	1 50
549	Sandringham. Small white, solid; for soup greens	05	15	40	1 25
550	New Rose. Fine flavor; very handsome	05	20	60	2 00
551	CELERIAC, or Turnip-rooted Celery, Erfurt. For soups and stews	05	20	50	1 50
552	Celeriac, Thorburn Giant. Best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews. Roots, when cooked and sliced, make fine winter salad	05	20	50	1 50
553	Celeriac, Apple. Has small foliage and small, smooth roots; for soups	05	20	60	2 00

Celeriac may be stored like beets and will keep all winter.



CROSBY SWEET CORN

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR

 We supply packets of Sweet Corn at 10 cts. each, postpaid

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stem; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. If sown thinly in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

Most Corns can be furnished on ears, price 5 cts. each

EXTRA-EARLY

		Per pt.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
580	Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
581	White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cob	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
581a	Mammoth White Cory. Ears double the size of the old Cory	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
582	Metropolitan. Large, handsome ears of fine quality; very early	15	30	1 00	1 50	4 50
583	Golden Bantam. Extra-early; <i>yellow</i> ; very sweet and tender	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
585	Premo. Extra-early; very large ears, fine quality	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
586	Peep-O'-Day. One of the earliest; very sweet and of delicate flavor	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
587	Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; white cob	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
588	Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; valuable for market	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
589	Melrose. As early as Perry Hybrid, and much larger; valuable	15	30	1 00	1 50	4 50
591	Kendel's Giant. Very early for so large-eared a sort; fine quality	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
593	Long Island Beauty. Very early; large size; a valuable market sort	15	30	1 00	1 50	4 50
594	Extra-Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown for early use	15	20	60	1 00	3 00

SECOND EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE

595	Early Champion. Very large ears, considering its earliness	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
598	Early Mammoth. Very large ears, fine quality; not very late	15	25	75	1 25	3 50
599	Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
600	Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	15	20	60	1 00	3 50
601	Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
602	Early Evergreen. A week earlier than Stowell Evergreen	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
603	Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively for market	15	20	60	1 00	3 00

GENERAL CROP

604	Large Eight-rowed. Very productive and of superior richness	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
608	Triumph. Large ear, very white; productive	15	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
610	Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
612	Stowell Evergreen. One of the most popular varieties	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
613	White Evergreen. A new strain of Evergreen with pure white grain	15	25	75	1 25	4 00

Sweet Corn continued on next page

LATE SWEET CORN

		Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
620	Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
622	Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts; first introduced by us in 1888	30	1 00	1 50	4 50
624	Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears rich and sweet	25	75	1 25	4 00
625	Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
626	Country Gentleman. A large selection of the Ne Plus Ultra, introduced by us in 1888	30	1 00	1 50	4 50

For Field Corn and Pop Corn, see page 55

CHERVIL


CERFEUIL *Perifollo* *Bensfenlauch*

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like parsley. Sow at any time in the spring in shallow drills, 1 foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in September, and it will appear the following spring.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
630	Curled. Leaves used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
631	Plain. Like above, but not curled	10	30	1 00
632	Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots	15	50	1 50

CHICORY

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
634	Common, or Wild. Used in <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> , a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
635	Witloof. Sow in May and June in drills. Transplant or thin to 6 inches; treat as Endive, except that late in summer or fall it should be gradu- ally banked up like celery. The stalks when blanched make a deli- cious salad. It is used by the French as a boiled vegetable	05	15	40	1 25
636	Large-rooted Magdeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce	05	10	25	75

 *See also Endive, the Chicory of the French*

COLLARDS

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when a month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often. *Georgia*. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

MACHE *Macha o Valerianilla* *Stedjlat*

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills ¼ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
640	Large-seeded	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
641	Small-seeded	05	10	20	50
642	Green Cabbaging	05	10	25	75
643	Lettuce-leaved	05	10	25	85

CRESS

CRESSON *Berro o Mastuerzo* *Kresse*

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 645 and 646 thickly in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 645 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 648 and 649 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.

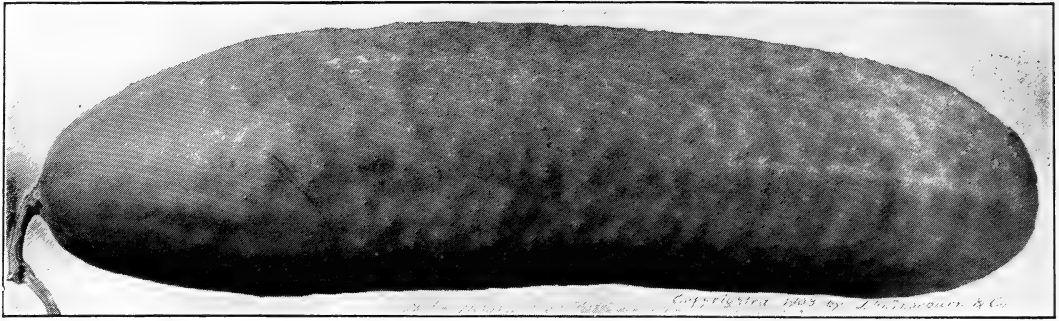
		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
645	Curled, or Pepper Grass	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
646	Plain-leaved	05	10	20	40
647	Broad-leaved Winter, or Upland. Gray seed	05	10	25	75
648	Erfurt Sweet Water Cress. Very mild and tender	10	40	1 25	4 00
649	True Water Cress	10	30	1 00	3 00

DANDELION

PISSENLIT *Amargon* *Pardebblum*

CULTURE.—Dandelion is a hardy perennial, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring in drills ½ inch deep and 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: \wedge This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
651	French Garden	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
652	Improved Thick-leaved	10	40	1 25	4 00



CUCUMBER

CONCOMBRE Pepino Gurke

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
664 Cumberland. The best pickling sort yet introduced, being very hand- some and productive, with flesh firm but very crisp and tender . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
664a Cyclone. Extra-early; very productive, of excellent quality . . .	05	15	30	1 00
665 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific . . .	05	10	25	75
666 Early Russian. Very early; short; fine for pickles . . .	05	10	25	80
667 Giant Pera. Very long; one of the best for table use . . .	05	15	30	1 00
668 Fordhook Pickling. Very prolific; medium size; fine pickling strain . . .	05	10	25	80
668a Klondyke. A fine strain on style of White Spine . . .	05	15	30	1 00
669 Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously produc- tive, and valuable as a green pickler . . .	05	10	25	80
670 Cool and Crisp. Extra-early and very prolific; long, straight, slender and very dark green; good either for pickling or slicing . . .	05	10	25	80
671 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive . . .	05	10	25	80
671a Fordhook Famous. Long, straight and well formed; vigorous grower, very productive. Does not turn yellow . . .	05	15	30	1 00
672 Long Parisian. Long, green, cylindrical, firm and crisp . . .	05	25	75	2 50
672a Parisian Pickling. A perfect pickling sort . . .	05	20	50	1 50
673 New Orleans Market. For forcing or open ground; very productive . . .	05	10	25	80
674 White Spine Improved. A very handsome and uniform early variety. It is very productive, crisp and of fine flavor . . .	05	10	25	75
675 " " Arlington. A fine strain of the Improved White Spine. It is fine either for forcing or for outdoors . . .	05	10	25	75
675a " " Noroton Improved. Perfect in shape and more prolific than Improved White Spine . . .	05	15	30	1 00
676 " " Extra-long. A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber . . .	05	10	25	75
677 Livingston's Evergreen. Very early and prolific; deep green color . . .	05	15	30	90
678 Improved Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular variety for pickles . . .	05	10	25	75
679 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim . . .	05	15	30	90
680 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green . . .	05	10	25	75
681 Nichol Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort . . .	05	15	30	90
683 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for table use . . .	05	10	25	80
684 Japan Climbing. Good for frames or open ground . . .	05	20	50	1 50
685 Small Gherkin. Very small bur; used for pickles . . .	05	20	50	1 50
685a Lemon Cucumber. An almost round variety; yellow and green markings; tender and of sweet flavor. Resembles a lemon in appearance . . .	10	30	1 00	3 00

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES

(Concombre espèces Anglaises pour Couches)

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam light-ened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is es-pecially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil must not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate, to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES, continued

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
686 Prescott Wonder. Long dark green fruit . . .	\$o 25	690 Noa's Forcing. Very productive . . .	\$o 25
687 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	692 Telegraph. Free-bearing; handsome . . .	25
688 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	693 Lockie's Perfection. Fine color	25
		694 Tender and True. Fine form; good color.	25

ENDIVE or CHICORY

CHICOREE *Escarola o Endivia* Endivie

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

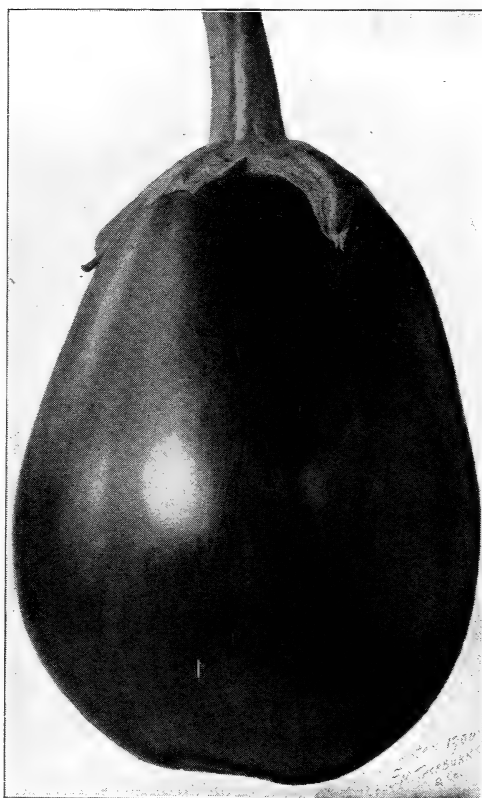
	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
700 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop	\$o 05	\$o 15	\$o 35	\$1 25
701 White Curled. For early use	05	15	35	1 25
702 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter . . .	05	20	50	1 50
703 Queen of Winter (Broad-leaved Savoy). Very large, slightly lacinated; stands frost better than any other	05	20	50	1 75
704 Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter	05	15	35	1 25

EGGPLANT

AUBERGINE *Berengena* Eierpfanze

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out until weather is perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Set out plants 3 feet by 2.

- 740 **Improved New York Spineless.** The standard, largest and best; large, oval, deep purple; early and productive. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
- 742 **Early Dwarf Purple.** Dwarf, very early; small ovoid fruit. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
- 743 **Long Purple.** Of distinct shape and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 744 **Black Pekin.** Round, blackish purple fruit; has dark foliage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 745 **Florida High Bush.** Purple, though not so deep as the New York Spineless, which it resembles in shape. Very productive, of vigorous growth and can stand more cold than the New York Purple. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
- 746 **Scarlet Chinese.** Small and ornamental. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.
- 747 **Round White.** Small and ornamental. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 748 **Long White.** Small and ornamental. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 749 **Striped.** Purple and white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.
- 750 **White Mammoth Pearl.** Large, handsome; like New York Improved, but white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.



NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE EGGPLANT

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE *Finocchio di Napoli*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles celery, but has a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. 755 Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

ICE-PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills 1 foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

☞ **Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.**

KALE, or BORECOLE

CHOU VERT FRISE Col Krauskohl

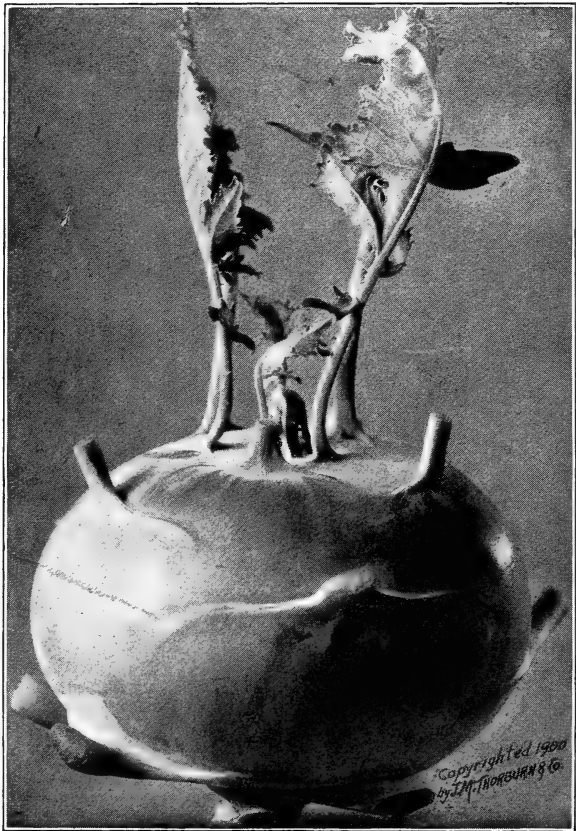
CULTURE.—Nos. 760 to 763 are cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. No. 760 sow in August and September for early greens. Sow 778 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from 1 to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. Sea Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
760	Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain; largely grown in the South, being sown in August and September	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
761	“ Emerald Isle. Beautifully curled leaves of the richest possible emerald green; the handsomest Kale we have ever seen . . .	05	10	30	90
762	“ Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of No. 760 . . .	05	10	25	75
763	“ Dwarf Brown. Very hardy . . .	05	10	30	90
766	“ Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Green curled; hardy . . .	05	10	20	50
772	Jersey Winter Kale, or Cow Cabbage. For feeding cattle; very hardy . . .	05	10	25	75
773	Curled, Striped and Variegated. For garnishing . . .	05	30	85	3 00
774	Pe-Tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like Cos Lettuce . . .	05	20	60	2 00
778	Sea Kale. Very fine; resembles celery . . .	05	25	75	2 50

KOHLRABI

CHOU-RAVE Colinabo Kohlrabi

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches.



KOHLRABI

If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable, with a fine and delicate flavor.

- 780 **Early White Vienna.** Handsome and delicate; white ball. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 782 **Early White Vienna.** For frames. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 783 **Early Purple Vienna.** Purple ball; a very good sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25c., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 785 **Early Purple Vienna.** For frames. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 786 **Large White, or Green.** Forms a large ball; not so fine, but more productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

LEEK

POIREAU Puerro Porro

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant them in rows 12 inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seeds may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
790	Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
792	Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; fine keeper . . .	05	20	50	1 50
794	Large Carentan. Distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit and hardy . . .	05	20	50	1 50
795	London Summer . . .	05	15	30	1 00
800	Musselburgh. On the style of Carentan . . .	05	20	50	1 50



THORBURN'S MAXIMUM LETTUCE

LETTUCE

LAITUE *Lechuga* Salat

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 809, 822, 835, 848 and 849 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart. To have Cos in good order they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after-culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.

 *w. s.* stands for white-seeded; *b. s.* stands for black-seeded

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
808	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late sowing. <i>w. s.</i>	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
809	Big Boston. Fine for forcing in coldframes or for open ground. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
809a	Buttercup. Yellow, solid, small heads; for forcing or outdoors	05	20	50	1 50
810	California Cream Butter. Very large, solid heads; inside very white. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
812	Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out early. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
815	Continuity. The longest-standing of all; fine brown heading sort. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
820	Deacon. Large, solid summer cabbage variety. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
821	Denver Market. Very curly heads; good for forcing or outdoors. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
822	Emperor Forcing Improved. Yellow, earliest of all; only for frames. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
823	Emperor William. Light yellow, solid head, with brownish spots. Very tender; stands heat well. <i>b. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
824	Giant Crystal Head. A splendid cabbage Lettuce, very large, solid; outside leaves bright green, inside crystal white with yellow heart, fine flavor; crisp and tender. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
825	Glass House, Thorburn. For forcing under glass. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	60	2 00
826	Golden Queen Forcer. Medium size, golden yellow, solid heads; early. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
827	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender; one of the best for forcing. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	30	1 00
828	Gray-seeded Butter. One of the best; large head. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
829	Hammersmith Hardy Green. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
830	Hanson Improved. Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
830a	Large White-seeded Loaf. Close heads of good size; good midsummer sort. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25

LETTUCE, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
831	Hubbard Market. A large cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground. <i>w. s.</i>	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
833	Large Boston Market. Very large solid heads; fine for forcing. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
833a	Large Reichner. Large white solid heads; fine for forcing or outdoors. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
834	Large White-seeded Butter, Thorburn. Fine, large, solid heads; good summer sort	05	20	50	1 50
835	Mammoth Black-seeded Butter, Thorburn. A selected strain, with large, solid yellow heads. The favorite variety of New York market-gardeners	05	20	50	1 50
836	Market-gardeners' Private Stock, Thorburn. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. <i>b. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
837	Maximum, Thorburn. The largest, solidest, crispest and best. <i>b. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
838	May King. Extra-large, round, solid heads, light green outside, with clear yellow heart; very tender and of fine flavor. Splendid forcer. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
840	Mignonette. Distinct russet-colored; very solid and compact. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
841	New York Cabbage. Large solid heads; inside very white. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
843	Oak Leaf. A curled-leaf variety of bright green color. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
845	Salamander Improved. Fine, compact heads; resists summer heat. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
847	Shotwell Brownhead. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy. <i>b. s.</i>	05	20	60	2 00
848	Simpson Early Curled. A leading early sort; very tender. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
849	Simpson Black Seed. A superior variety; large, and of light color. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
850	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
852	Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
853	Trocadero. Hardy; for spring or summer; green tinged russet. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	60	1 75
856	Yellow Winter, Thorburn. The finest of all coldframe sorts. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	60	1 75
857	Cos, Trianon Self-closing, or Romaine. Resists heat well. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
858	Cos, Express. A fine, new, very dwarf sort requiring no tying up. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
865	White Paris Cos. Of upright growth; fine. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25

MUSTARD

MOUTARDE *Mostaza* Genf

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
870	Black. These seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
871	White London. Leaves used for salads while young; grows very rapidly	05	05	10	25
873	Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	05	10	20	60
874	Chinese Broad-leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like spinach.	05	10	20	60
875	Fordhook Fancy. Very ornamental; plants of vigorous growth; leaves dark green, curved outwardly. If used as a vegetable, cook like spinach	05	10	20	60
876	Ostrich Plume. Leaves curled and frilled like an ostrich plume	05	10	20	60

MELON, MUSK

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust, is excellent to sift over young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds, on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out-of-doors under hand frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
879	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
881	Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; late	10	50		
882	Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium size, rich salmon flesh, fine quality	05	15	30	1 00
883	Bay View Hybrid. Prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh; late	05	15	30	1 00
883a	Burrel's Gem. (New.) See novelties	10	40	1 25	4 00
884	Cassaba. Green flesh, large size, good quality	05	15	30	1 00
885	Champion Market. Large, slightly elongated, netted; flesh light green; early	05	15	30	1 00
886	Cosmopolitan. Round, densely netted; green flesh; very sweet	05	15	30	1 00
887	Defender. One of the very best yellow-fleshed sorts, medium size, oval in shape, flesh very firm and rich. Very vigorous and productive	05	15	30	1 00
888	Delmonico. Small round sort; heavily netted; orange-pink flesh	05	15	30	1 00
889	Emerald Gem. Small extra-early; dark green skin, orange flesh; very sweet	05	15	35	1 25
890	Hackensack. Large, round, and of good quality; a popular variety; early	05	15	30	1 00
891	Hackensack, Extra-Early. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack	05	20	50	1 50
892	Jenny Lind. Small, green-fleshed; very early; good quality	05	15	30	1 00
893	Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful of all Muskmelons	05	20	50	1 50
894	Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Yellow flesh, late; well adapted to the North	05	15	30	1 00
895	Melrose. Oval, dark green, densely netted; flesh thick, light green, shading to salmon	05	15	30	1 00
896	Montreal, Green. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	05	20	50	1 50

MELON, MUSK continued


		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
897	Netted Gem, Round. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh . . .	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
898	Netted Gem, Oblong. Same as above, save in shape . . .	05	15	30	1 00
899	Newport. Extra-early, small, round; green flesh of fine flavor . . .	05	15	30	1 00
900	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." Size, shape and color of an orange; fine for preserving or pickling . . .	05	20	50	1 50
901	Nutmeg. Sweet, green flesh, very early; named from its shape . . .	05	10	30	1 00
901a	Nutmeg Tip Top. An improved strain; very sweet . . .	05	15	30	1 00
902	Orange Christina. Round; very sweet and very early; orange flesh . . .	05	15	35	1 25
903	Osage. Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green netted skin . . .	05	20	50	1 50
904	Paul Rose. Handsome, oval, new variety; rich orange flesh, very sweet . . .	05	15	35	1 25
909	Rocky Ford. Improved Netted Gem; very sweet and fine flavored; oblong . . .	05	15	30	1 00
910	Shumway Giant. Round, light green; flesh deep salmon; very late . . .	05	15	35	1 25
911	Skullman's Netted. Green flesh, sweet and highly perfumed; oval shape. Early . . .	05	15	30	1 00
912	Surprise. Oblong; rich orange flesh of fine quality; early . . .	05	15	30	1 00
912a	Texas Cannon Ball. Round; handsomely netted; green flesh; prolific . . .	05	15	30	1 00
913	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin . . .	05	15	30	1 00
915	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled. Suitable for the South only . . .	05	20	50	1 50
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume; late . . .	05	20	50	1 50

IMPORTED VARIETIES
OF MUSK MELONS

ENGLISH FRAME SORTS

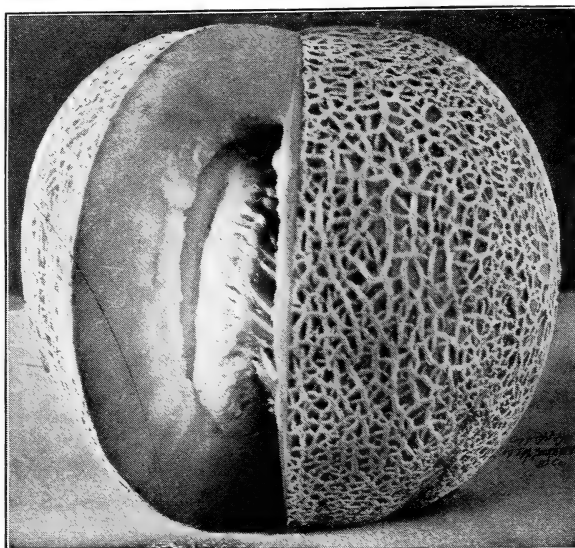
920	Royal Favorite. Fine, white, thick flesh; a most valuable new sort . . .	Pkt. \$0 25
921	Invincible Scarlet . . .	25
923	Munroe's Little Heath . . .	25
925	Blenheim Orange . . .	25
926	Gilbert's Green Flesh . . .	25
927	Lord Beaconsfield . . .	25
928	Bishop's Favorite . . .	25
930	Eclipse . . .	25
931	Eureka . . .	25

FRENCH VARIETIES

 These sorts ripen outdoors here, and are well worthy of cultivation.

938	Delight of the Table . . .	Pkt. \$0 25
940	Trevoux . . .	25

The above are two of the latest Paris market sorts.



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSKMELON (See page 26)

MELON, WATER

MELON D'EAU Zandia Waifermelone

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, according to variety. Light soil is best.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
945	Alabama Sweet. Dark green skin, flesh tender and sweet. Fine shipper . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
948	Black Boulder. Large, dark green skin; almost round . . .	05	10	20	50
950	Black Diamond. Dark green, tough skin; large size, round . . .	05	10	20	50
951	Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early . . .	05	10	20	50
952	Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate . . .	05	10	20	50
955	Blue Gem, or Iceberg. Bright red flesh; very sweet; fine shipper . . .	05	10	20	50
957	Bradford. Long and of dark color. Flesh sweet and tender . . .	05	10	20	50
961	Cole's Early. Medium size; red flesh; green skin . . .	05	10	20	50
962	Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early . . .	05	10	20	50
963	Dixie. Excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red, intermediate . . .	05	10	20	50
964	Duke Jones. Large, handsome, dark green; red flesh of fine flavor . . .	05	10	20	50
964a	Early Fordhook. Extra-early; good size, green skin, red flesh . . .	05	10	20	50
965	Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate . . .	05	10	20	50
966	Halbert Honey. Dark, glossy, green skin; flesh beautiful crimson, luscious and sweet. Fine for the Northern States . . .	05	10	20	60

MELON, WATER, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
968	Ice Cream, White Seed. Very early; red flesh	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
969	Icing, Dark. Solid, dark green skin; superior quality; white seed; early	05	10	20	50
970	“ Light. Round; pink flesh of fine quality	05	10	20	50
971	Jordan Gray Monarch. Largest grown; crimson flesh; late	05	10	20	50
972	Kleckley Sweets. Exceedingly sweet and fine-flavored, dark green skin, thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet and firm	05	10	20	60
972a	Kolb Gem. Large; good shipper; bright red flesh of fine quality; intermediate	05	10	20	50
973	Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large; late; red flesh; good shipper	05	10	20	50
973a	Mammoth Santiago. Light green skin, striped dark green; deep blood-red flesh of sweet flavor, melting in character; uniformly large and long; a good shipper	05	10	25	75
974	Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort. Flesh red; late	05	10	20	50
975	Phinney. Early, and of fine quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate	05	10	20	50
976	Pride of Georgia. Round; large; crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate	05	10	20	50
977	Rattlesnake, Southern. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late	05	10	20	50
978	Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate	05	10	20	50
980	Sweetheart. Very large; bright skin; fine quality	05	10	20	50
981	Triumph. Bluish green skin, red flesh, large; good shipper	05	10	20	50
983	Wonderful Sugar. Very sweet; handsome, oblong shape	05	10	25	75
984	Citron, Green Seed. Used for preserves; green seed	05	10	25	75
985	Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	05	10	25	75

MARTYNIA (For Pickles) Gernsenhorn

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1010	Craniolaria	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$2 50
1011	Proboscidea	05	30	75	2 50

NASTURTIUM

CAPUCINE *Maraneula* Nasturtium

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for capers.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1020	Tall Crimson	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 75
1021	Tall Yellow	05	15	30	75
1022	Tall Mixed	05	10	25	65
1023	Dwarf Mixed	05	10	30	90

OKRA, or GUMBO

GOMBAUD *Quimbombo* Safran

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted. For keeping they should be picked whilst small and tender.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1040	Long Green. Dwarf, very productive; long, green pods	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1041	White Velvet. Tender white pods; smooth and velvety in appearance	05	10	20	50
1042	Dwarf Green Prolific	05	10	20	50
1044	Perkin's Improved. Fine strain	05	10	20	50

ORACH or FRENCH SPINACH

ARROCHE *Armuelle*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like spinach.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1050	Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1052	White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow	05	15	30	1 00



MUSHROOMS

MUSHROOM SPAWN

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON *Seta* Champignonbrut

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From our experience with English, French and American Spawn we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the other two; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The American and English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn. The French spawn should be slightly moistened by sprinkling with water for two or three days before planting.

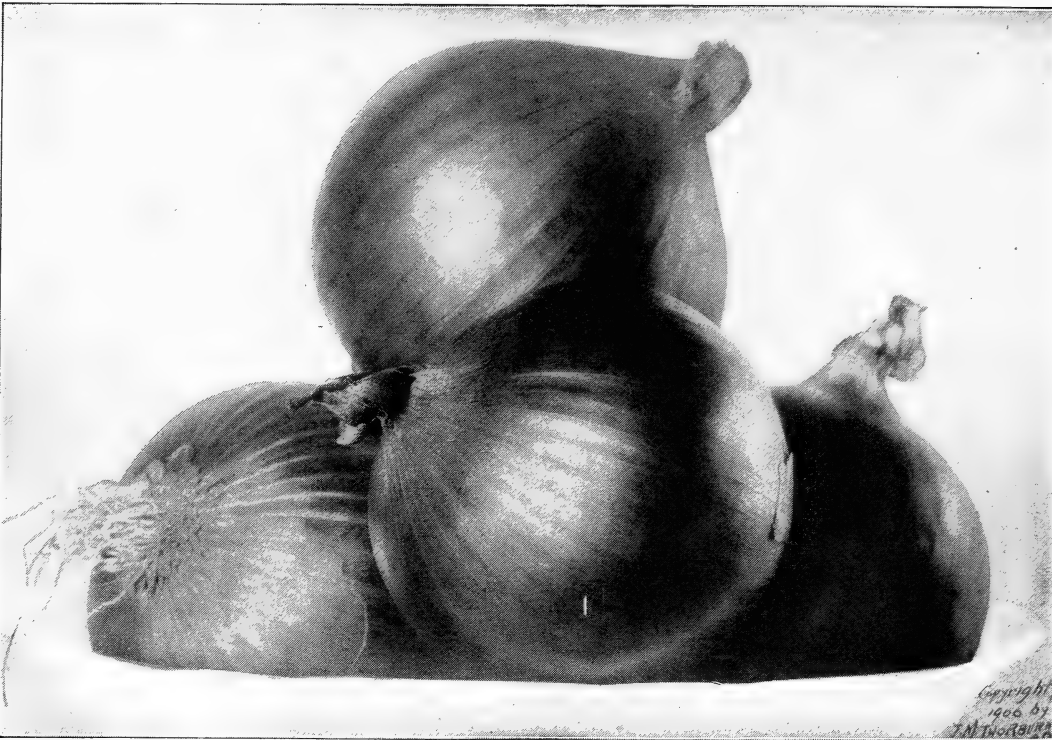
		Per lb.	10 lbs.
1054	American Spawn. In bricks	per 100 lbs., \$10 .	\$10 15 \$1 25
1055	English Spawn. In bricks	per 100 lbs., \$9 .	15 1 00
1056	French Spawn. In bulk		30 2 50

ONION

OIGNON *Cebolla* Zwiebel

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring—at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by the new method of sowing the seed in hotbed in February and March, and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
1060	White Early Barletta. A small white Italian sort; earliest	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 65	\$2 25
1061	Queen. Pure white, small, flat, extra-early; fine for pickling	05	20	50	1 75
1062	Pearl. Extra-early, round; white; fine	05	20	65	2 25
1063	Resina Pearl. A very small Pearl strain; the earliest of all	05	20	65	2 25
1064	Victoria. Italian; white and globular	05	20	60	2 00
1065	Large Portugal. The standard large flat sort of the New York markets	05	25	75	2 50
1066	Large Globe (Southport Strain). Very large and handsome	10	35	1 00	3 50
1067	Maggiajola. A favorite Italian variety; large, early and of mild flavor	05	20	50	1 50
1068	Mammoth Garganus, or Silver King. Large silvery white Italian	05	20	50	1 75
1069	Bermuda (Teneriffe-grown)	05	20	60	2 00
1070	Crystal Wax	10	40	1 25	4 00



RED GLOBE ONIONS

ONIONS, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1071	White Dutch Round Hard. One of the best white pickling sorts	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1071a	“ Lisbon. Common Spanish sort	05	10	30	1 00
1072	“ Thorburn Excelsior Pickling. One of the best whites for pickling	05	20	60	2 00
1073	“ Bunching, or Italian Silverskin	05	20	50	1 50
1074	“ Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow in fall	05	20	50	1 50
1078	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; early and a good keeper	05	20	60	2 00
1080	“ Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well	05	25	75	2 50
1082	“ Strasburg, or Dutch. Fine keeper; flat; yellow skin, white flesh	05	20	60	2 00
1083	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large yellow	05	25	75	2 50
1084	“ “ Connecticut-grown	05	30	85	3 00
1085	“ Globe Spanish, or Prizetaker. Immense size; globe-shaped	05	20	60	1 75
1086	“ Cracker. Flat, extra-early; fine keeper	05	20	60	1 75
1087	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of large size; Italian	05	20	60	1 75
1088	Red Australian Brown. Medium size, hard, solid; very early	05	20	60	2 00
1089	“ Large Wethersfield. Half-early and a good keeper; large size	05	20	60	1 75
1091	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large red sort	05	25	75	2 50
1092	“ Early Globe. Like above, but earlier and not so large	05	25	80	2 75
1093	“ Flat. Medium size, very early, deep red; mild flavor	05	20	60	1 75
1094	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; large size; Italian	05	20	60	1 75
1099	“ Mammoth Garganus. Very large Italian sort	05	20	60	1 75
1101	“ Bermuda (Teneriffe-grown)	05	20	60	2 00
1104	“ Madeira Round. Light red	05	15	50	1 50
1110	“ Flat. Light red	05	15	50	1 50
1113	Imported Shallot Seed	10	50		
1117	Chives Seed	10	60		

ONION SETS, ETC.

Plant in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture.
These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 50
Red Onion Sets	20	60	1 00	3 50
White Potato Onions	25	75	1 25	4 00

PEAS

POIS *Chicharos o Guisantes* Erbsen

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not overrich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession. Peas may be sown in this vicinity as late as the 20th of August. Medium and late Peas must be planted early; Extra-Earlies may be planted again in August. Sow in single or double rows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and 4 inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Pea, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like bush beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods and into the nearest Peas. If the new aphid attacks the Peas, spray the vines every day with clear water of the same temperature as the atmosphere.

Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not until the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas. Those marked thus (†) are large-podded sorts.

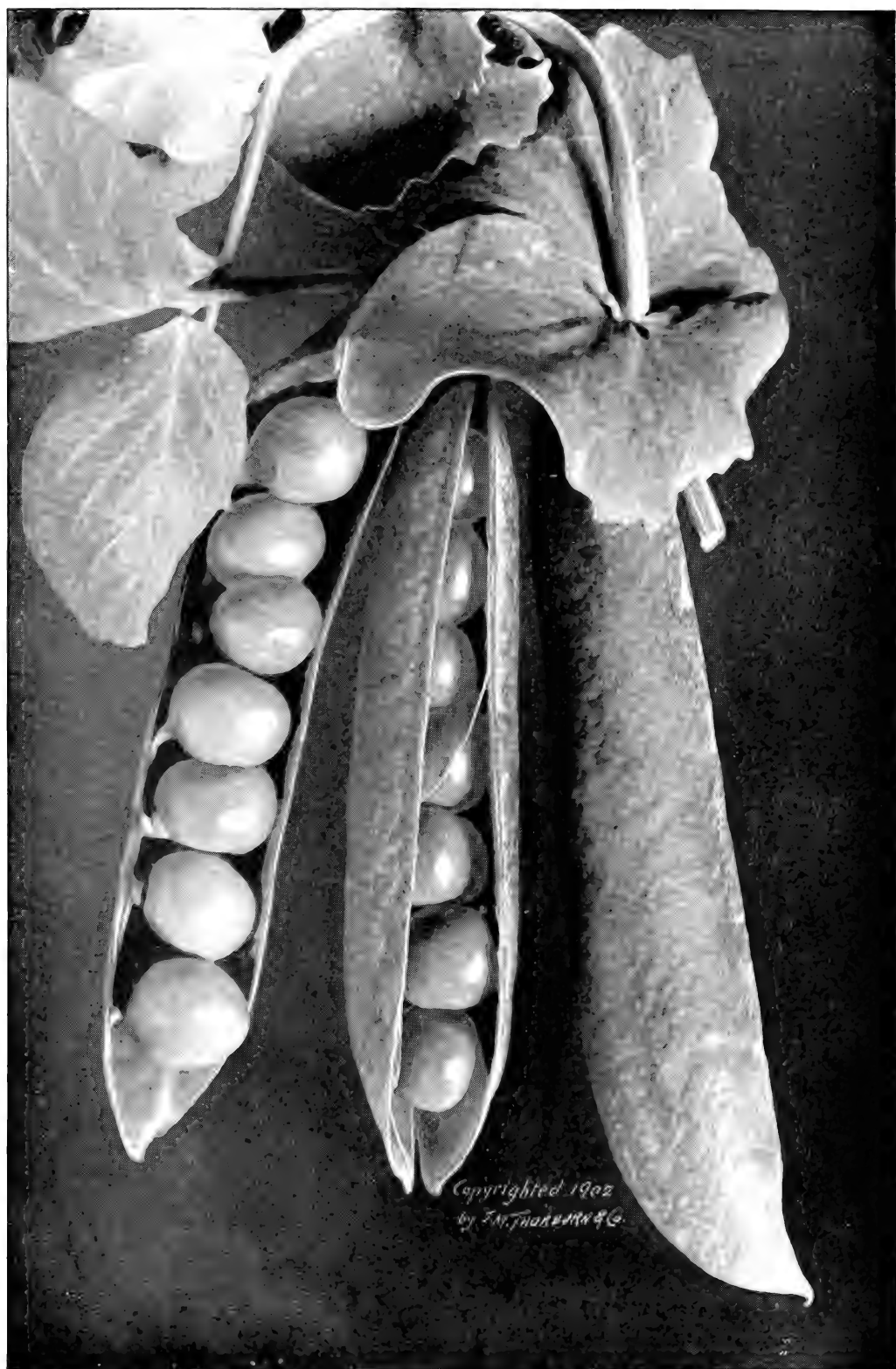
We supply packets of Peas at 10 cts. each, postpaid

EXTRA-EARLY PEAS

		Height in feet	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1130	Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow . . .	2½	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1132	First-of-all. First-class selected strain of extra-earlies . . .	2½	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
1136	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market-garden sort . . .	2½	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
1137	Philadelphia Extra-Early. Resembles the First-of-all . . .	2½	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
1138	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive . . .	2½	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
1139	† *Thomas Laxton. A cross between Gradus and one of the extra-early sorts. It ripens within a day or two of the earliest round varieties, and is very productive. The pods are large and contain 7 or 8 large-sized wrinkled Peas of the finest flavor . . .	3	25	50	1 25	2 25	8 00
1140	† *Gradus. This and the Thomas Laxton are the finest extra-early Peas yet introduced; Gradus is in condition to pick about four days after our Extra-Early Market. The pods are very large and well filled with large <i>wrinkled</i> deep green Peas of finest quality . . .	3	25	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1142	*American Wonder. Early and productive; fine quality . . .	1	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1143	*Sutton's Excelsior. An extra-early dwarf wrinkled Pea, fully as early as the American Wonder, with much broader pods filled with large Peas of the finest flavor, and produced in greater abundance . . .	1	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1144	New Bountiful. An extra-early round variety, with long, slightly pointed pods well filled with Peas of fine quality . . .	2½	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1145	*Nott's Excelsior. Splendid early wrinkled sort; very prolific . . .	1	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1146	*Alpha. An extra-early wrinkled Pea; sow thickly . . .	3	15	30	85	1 50	5 50
1147	*Premium Gem. Early; straight pods, well filled . . .	1	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1148	*McLean Little Gem. Early; straight pods . . .	1½	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1149	*Green Gem. Long, broad, handsome pods. Large Peas of rich flavor . . .	1	25	50	1 50	2 50	8 50
1150	*Gregory's Surprise. A fine wrinkled variety, and only four days later than our Extra-Early Market . . .	2	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1151	† *Duke of York. Very large, long, full pods, and Peas of the finest flavor; very early and productive; one of the finest Peas grown . . .	3	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS

		Height in feet	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1160	*Sutton's Satisfaction. Straight, broad pods, filled with extra-large fine green Peas of the finest flavor . . .	3	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1161	Sutton's Dwarf Defiance. Straight long pods, dark green in color, closely packed with large Peas of superior flavor. Very productive . . .	2½	25	50	1 50	2 50	8 00
1162	*McLean Advancer. A fine standard sort of excellent quality . . .	2½	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
1164	*Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly . . .	1½	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
1165	*Horsford's Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific . . .	2½	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
1166	*Everbearing. Long pods, large Pea; sow thinly . . .	2½	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
1167	† Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green Pea; sow thinly . . .	2	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50



GRADUS PEAS (See page 31)

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS, con.

		Height in feet	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1168	*Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; Peas of fine flavor	3	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
1169	*Champion of England. A well-known standard sort; sow thickly	5	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
1169a	*Dwarf Champion. A dwarf form of the popular Champion of England with large pods, very productive; finest quality	2	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
1170	†*Duke of Albany (American Champion). Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior	5	25	50	1 50	2 25	7 50
1171	Fillbasket. A standard productive sort of good quality	15	25	75	1 25	4 50	
1172	†*Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1173	*Daisy. Dwarf wrinkled, with large pods and Peas	1½	25	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1174	†*Shropshire Hero. Very productive; fine flavor; long, hand- some pods	2½	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1175	*Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; productive; sow thinly	2½	15	30	85	1 50	5

MAIN AND LATE CROP

1181	*Juno. One of the very finest dwarf wrinkled sorts. Large, straight pods; fine quality; very productive	1½	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
1183	†*Stratagem. Very large pods; Peas of finest quality	1½	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1184	†*Queen. Very large, handsome pods, filled with large, dark green Peas of finest flavor; first-class main-crop variety	2½	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1185	†*Telegraph (L. I. Mammoth). Large pods and Peas; excellent	4	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1186	†*Telephone. Enormous pods and Peas of best quality	4	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1187	White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	4	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
1188	Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific; for market	3	15	20	60	1 00	3 00

SUGAR PEAS (EDIBLE PODS)

Sugar Peas have edible pods which are eaten when young.

1190	Mammoth Grey-seeded Sugar. Immense pods	5	25	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1191	Melting Sugar. One of the best edible-pod sorts	4	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1193	Dwarf Sugar. Very early		15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1195	Giant Grey Scimitar. Very large pods		20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00

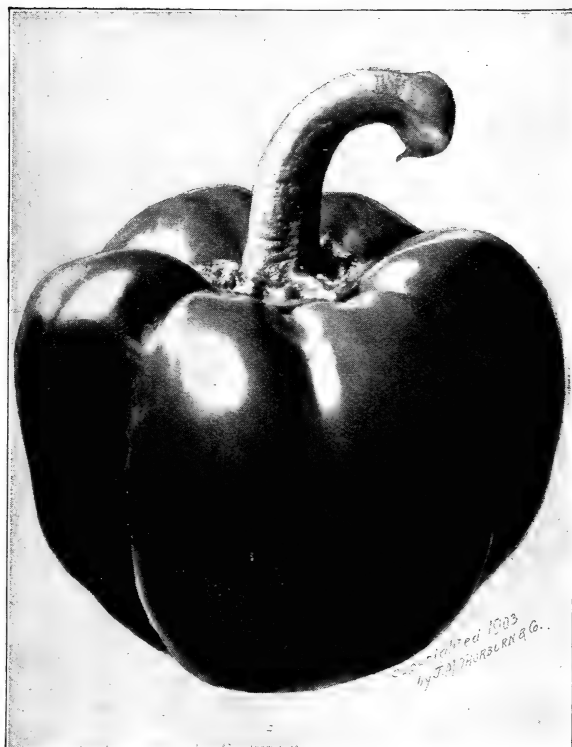
PARSLEY and PARSNIP See page 34

PEPPER

PIMENT *Pimiento* Pfeffer

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and, when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows; hoe frequently. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

- 1198 **New Upright Sweet Salad.** *For description, see Novelties.* Pkt. 19 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.
- 1199 **Chinese Giant.** Very large; flesh very mild and thick; bright scarlet color. Pkt. roc., oz. 40c., ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.
- 1200 **Bell, Large.** Large, bright red; largely used for pickling. It is of such mild flavor that it may be eaten as a vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 1203 **Cayenne, Long Red.** Bright red, slender pods, 3 inches long; pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 1204 **Celestial.** At first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured a deep scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1205 **County Fair.** A handsome horn-shaped variety; medium size; sweet and mild; thick flesh, very productive. Per pkt. 5c., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1206 **Elephant's Trunk.** Long scarlet fruits, shape of an elephant's trunk. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1207 **Golden Dawn Sweet.** Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor; small. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.



PEPPER

 We supply packets of Peas at 10 cts. each, postpaid

PEPPER, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1208	Golden Queen Mammoth. Very large fruits; rich golden yellow color; early	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1209	Neapolitan Sweet. The earliest large sweet Pepper grown; very sweet and productive. Upright fruit; fair size	10	25	75	2 50
1210	Monstrous. Very large and of mild flavor; for use when green	05	20	60	2 00
1211	Oxheart. Heart-shaped, medium size; fine for pickling	05	25	75	2 50
1212	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	05	25	75	2 50
1213	Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	05	25	75	2 50
1214	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	05	25	75	2 50
1216	Ruby King. Bright red, 4 to 6 inches long; mild; best for stuffing	05	25	75	2 50
1217	Squash, Large. Productive; for pickles	05	25	75	2 50
1220	Sweet Mountain. Large size; regular, handsome shape, mild flavor	05	25	75	2 50
1221	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	05	20	60	2 00
1225	Tabasco. True. Bush 3 feet high; small, long bright red fruit in clusters; very hot and the best for pepper-sauce and pickling	10	40	1 25	4 00

PARSLEY

PERSIL *Perijil* Petersilie

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July in drills 1 foot apart. Have the soil thoroughly pulverized, and after sowing the seed pat it down tightly with the spade. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1241 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after-cultivation the same as carrots and parsnips; the roots are edible either raw or cooked.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1235	Thorburn's Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1236	Moss Curled. Very pretty	05	10	20	50
1237	Fern-leaved. Fine curled	05	10	20	60
1239	Plain. The ordinary form	05	10	20	30
1240	Beauty of the Parterre. For edging, and equally good as a condiment	05	10	25	75
1241	Hamburg, or Rooted. Edible roots	05	10	20	60

PARSNIP

PANAIS *Chirijia* Pastinake

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

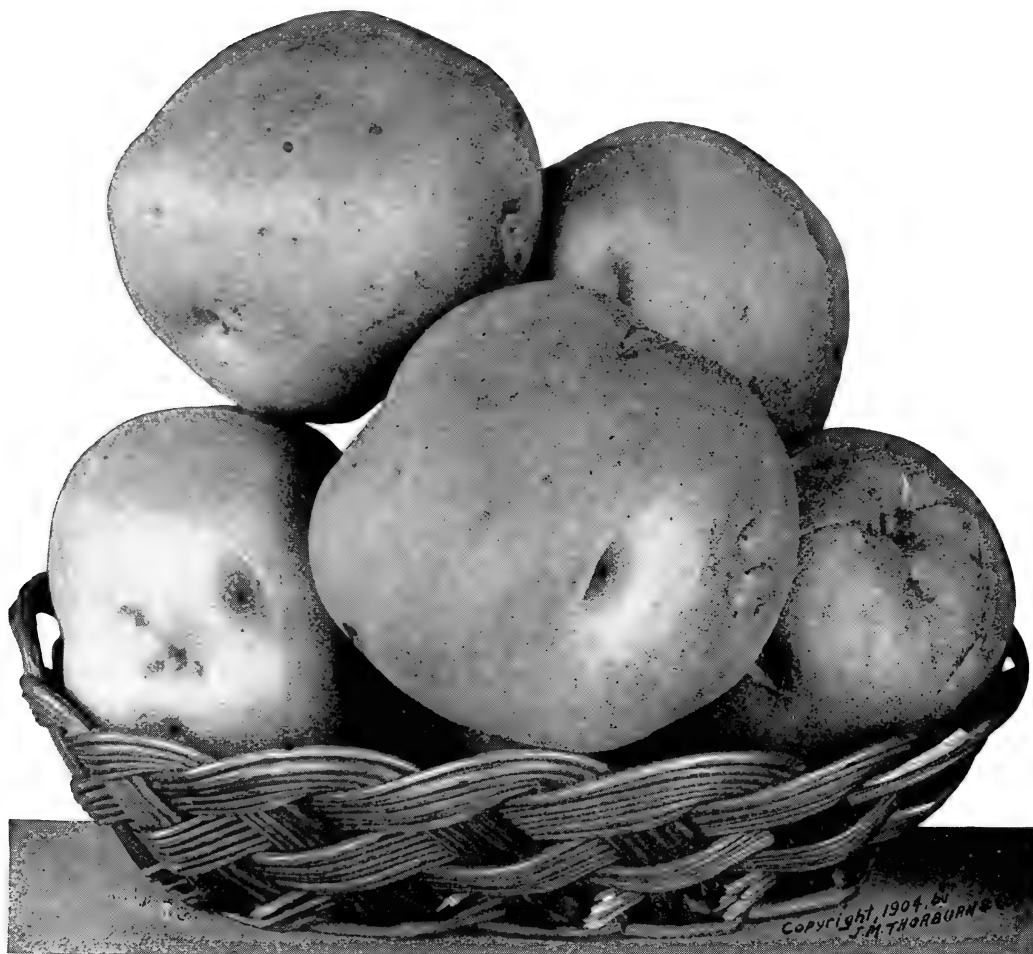
		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1250	Thorburn Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1252	Long White. A standard variety	05	10	20	50
1253	Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort	05	10	20	50
1254	Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite so long as the Long White	05	10	20	50
1255	Early Round	05	10	20	60

PUMPKIN

POTIRON *Calabaza* Große Kürbis

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1270	Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1271	Western Sweet	05	10	20	45
1272	Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow	05	10	20	50
1273	Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	05	10	25	75
1275	Jonathan. Large, white crookneck; fine for pies	05	10	25	75
1277	Golden Oblong. Orange skin, light yellow flesh; fine quality, good keeper.	05	10	20	60
1278	Cushaw, White. A white crookneck variety of excellent quality	05	10	25	75
1278a	Golden A fine yellow crookneck sort	05	10	25	75
1278b	Striped. A splendid striped crookneck variety	05	10	25	75
1279	Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	05	10	25	75
1280	Calhoun. Very superior quality; yellow flesh; fine for pies	05	10	25	75
1281	Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality	05	10	25	80
1282	Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; very productive	05	10	30	1 00
1283	Mammoth King. Grows to an enormous size	05	10	30	1 00
1284	Mammoth Globe. Very large, globe-shaped	05	10	30	1 00
1285	Mammoth Tours. A very large French variety	05	10	25	75
1285a	Quaker Pie. Very prolific and a good keeper; fine for pies	05	10	25	75
1286	Winter Luxury. A fine keeper and one of the best for pies	05	10	25	75
1287	Connecticut Field. Grown in corn-fields for stock		10	15	30



NOROTON BEAUTY POTATO (See Novelties, page 6)

SEED POTATOES

GROWN EXPRESSLY
FOR SEED

POMME DE TERRE

Patatas

Kartoffeln

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room for four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green mixed with about 80 parts of plaster; or what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season, will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles. Three to 4 barrels to the acre.

☞ *These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher*

EARLY VARIETIES

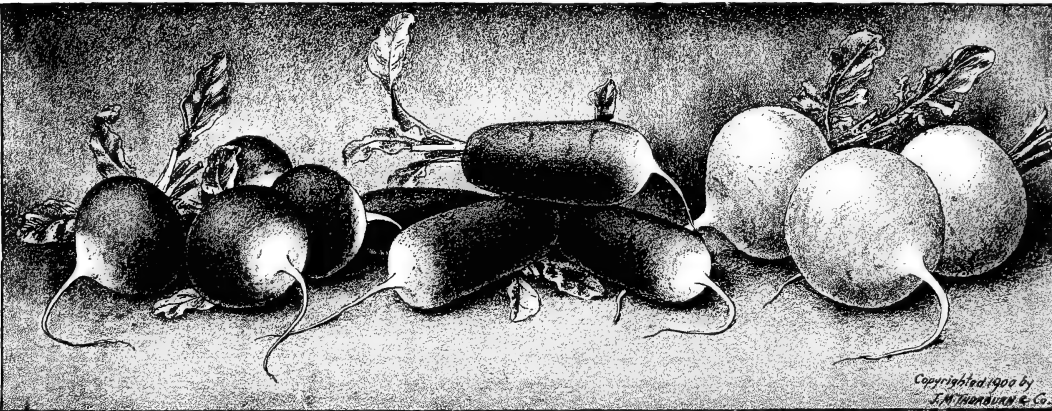
		Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1301	NOROTON BEAUTY. See <i>Novelties</i> 8 lbs. 75 cts., ½bus. \$2 .		\$1 25	\$3 50	\$7 00
1302	The Thorburn. We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. It is very early and of the finest quality; also very productive and of good size and form	\$0 50	85	2 50	4 50
1304	Thorburn's Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh. Very productive and of the finest quality; a first-class early variety	40	65	2 00	4 00
1307	Irish Cobbler. Fine white; vigorous grower	50	85	2 50	4 50
1309	Bovee. Extra-early, very productive; of fine quality; flesh white	50	85	2 50	4 50

EARLY SEED POTATOES, continued

		Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1310	Early Rose. Popular market sort; very early, fine quality; very productive	\$0 40	\$0 65	\$2 00	\$4 00
1312	Queen. Early, productive, and of fine quality	50	85	2 50	4 50
1313	Bliss' Triumph. Very early and very productive; handsome color; resists disease well. Good sort for the South	50	85	2 50	4 50

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES

		Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1314	Gold Coin. A splendid new main-crop variety of remarkable productiveness and finest table quality; slightly oblong form, light golden skin; flesh pure white, fine-grained, cooks very dry	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$2 50	\$4 50
1315	Carman No. 1. This most valuable Potato was introduced by us in 1894, and it is a recognized high-class standard sort the world over. The finest second-early Potato ever offered	40	65	2 00	4 00
1318	Uncle Sam. Handsome shape, good size, fine quality	50	85	2 50	4 50
1319	Sir Walter Raleigh. Very productive; white flesh of best quality	50	85	2 50	4 50
1320	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; immense yielder; fine table quality	40	70	2 25	4 25
1321	Green Mountain. Oval shape, white skin and flesh; excellent; heavy yielder	40	65	2 00	4 00



EARLY FRENCH SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED RADISHES FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISHES WHITE SUMMER RADISHES

RADISH

RADIS ET RAVE Rabanos y Rabanitos Radies und Rettig

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. They should be sown in light, rich soil, as a crisp Radish cannot be produced in heavy soils. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast and small turnip-shaped sorts.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1330	*Turnip, Early Scarlet. Very early. The French favorite	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1331	“ “ *Scarlet, or Rapid Forcing. Crisp; very early	05	10	20	60
1334	“ “ Deep Scarlet, or Rapid Forcing. Crisp; very early	05	10	20	60
1336	“ “ *Scarlet, White-tipped. Very early; for frames or outdoors.	05	10	20	60
1338	“ “ *Scarlet Gem, White-tipped Forcing	05	10	25	75
1340	“ “ Triumph (Speckled Beauty). Very prettily striped or mottled scarlet or white; fine forcer	05	10	25	75
1341	“ “ *Scarlet Globe-shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	05	10	20	60
1342	“ “ Crimson Giant. Double the size of the above, yet never pithy. Equally suitable for forcing or outdoors; flesh very tender and crisp	05	10	25	75
1343	“ “ *Non Plus Ultra. Extra-early scarlet forcing	05	10	25	75
1344	“ “ Deep Blood-red. Extra-early for forcing or outdoors	05	10	25	75
1345	“ “ White, or Box. For forcing; flesh pure white and sweet.	05	10	20	60
1346	“ “ Yellow (Yellow Ball). Small; very early	05	10	20	60
1347	“ Large White Summer. Of large size; roundish	05	10	20	60
1348	“ Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	05	10	20	60
1351	Olive-shaped French Breakfast. Pink and white; early	05	10	20	60
1352	“ French Breakfast Forcing. Very rapid-growing; tender and crisp	05	15	35	1 00

RADISH, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1353	*Olive-shaped Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1354	" *White. Mild and fine for summer	05	10	20	60
1355	" *White Forcing. A forcing strain of the above	05	10	25	75
1356	" *Deep Scarlet. Crisp; very early	05	15	35	1 00
1357	" *Deep Scarlet Forcing. A forcing strain of the above	05	10	25	75
1360	*Half-long Deep Scarlet (Paris Beauty). Flesh bright and crisp	05	15	35	1 00
1361	" *Delicacy. Half-long, smooth, snow-white; fine forcer	05	10	25	75
1364	*Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long, crisp; for frames or outdoors	05	10	20	50
1365	" *Brightest Scarlet White-tipped	05	10	25	75
1367	" *Scarlet Chartier, White-tipped	05	10	25	75
1368	" *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	05	10	20	60
1369	" *White Naples. Slender; for summer use	05	10	25	75
1370	" *White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	05	10	20	60
1371	" *Icicle. Pure white, of fine flavor; suitable for forcing	05	10	25	75
1375	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	05	10	20	60
1377	" *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	05	10	25	75
1380	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	05	10	25	75
1381	" *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	05	10	20	60
1382	" *Half-long Black Spanish. Very fine strain	05	15	35	1 00
1383	" *Oval Black Spanish. Shorter and more oval than the above	05	15	35	1 00
1384	" *Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	20	50
1386	" *Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	20	60
1387	" *California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	05	10	25	75
1388	" *Celestial. The best winter sort; very large, white; solid, crisp	05	10	25	75
1389	*Sakurajima (Mammoth Japan). Sow early in rich soil; the largest sort in cultivation. In Japan it grows as much as 21 inches long and 43 inches in circumference	05	25	75	2 50
1390	*Raphanus caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled	10	50		

RAMPION

RAIPONCE *Reponche* Rapunzel-Rübe

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills 10 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1410	Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

ROQUETTE

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 8 or 10 inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

RHUBARB

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six or eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the row. The following spring transplant again to permanent location, setting 4 or 5 feet apart each way. In good soil Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seed where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1420	Linnæus. The earliest	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1422	Victoria	05	20	50	1 50
1425	ROOTS, strong each, 15 cts., per doz., \$1.50 .				

CRIMSON WINTER RHUBARB

This wonderful vegetable recently introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank, produces marketable stalks the first season from seed. The stalks are of medium size, well-grown ones averaging 12 to 18 inches in length and about ¾ inch in diameter. They are of a pale greenish crimson color, turning when cooked to a light, clear crimson, and are of the very best quality. It starts to grow vigorously by October, and continues to produce stalks continually until after the common varieties make their first appearance some six months later. For forcing under glass in the cold northern states, for a constant supply for home use and for growing in California and the southern states for shipping North and East, it promises to become more profitable than anything else which the soil produces. It should be planted about 3 by 6 feet apart. It withstands ordinary frosts which would destroy any other kind, and will produce a heavier crop than any of the common Rhubarbs. It comes true from seed; the individual plants vary slightly in size and foliage, but never from its fixed habit of winter growth. Per pkt. 10 cts.

SQUASH

COURGE *Calabaza* Speiße Kürbiß

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons, the Bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.

BUSH VARIETIES

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$o 05	\$o 10	\$o 25	\$o 70
1500	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer; not so early as the White Bush	05	10	25	70
1502	Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality	05	10	25	70
1504	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	05	10	25	70
1506	Long Island White Bush. An improved strain of Early White Scallop Bush; very prolific	05	10	25	70
1507	Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of Early White Bush. Very large	05	10	25	70
1508	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer	05	10	25	70
1509	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	05	10	25	70
1510	Giant Summer Straightneck. Most of them are <i>straight-necked</i>	05	10	25	70
1512	Cocozell Bush. A fine variety; oblong shape; skin smooth, dark green marbled yellow or pale green	05	10	25	80

RUNNING VARIETIES

1530	Bay State. Hard, blue shell; for fall or winter	05	10	30	90
1532	Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	05	10	25	70
1537	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	05	10	30	90
1539	Delicata. Orange-yellow, striped green; small size, but very prolific; it is extra-early, solid, and a good keeper; flesh dry and of fine quality.	05	10	30	90
1540	Delicious. Green skin, orange flesh; fine-grained, sweet and dry	05	15	50	1 50
1541	Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort; fine-grained; rich flavor; very prolific	05	10	25	80
1542	Faxon. Medium size, early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality	05	10	25	80
1543	Fordhook. One of the best winter sorts; fine quality	05	15	25	80
1544	Golden Bronze. Skin green; flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet	05	10	25	80
1544a	Giant Neapolitan. See <i>Novelties</i>	25			
1545	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; an excellent sort for pies	05	10	25	80
1546	“ Golden. The same as the above, but with skin of a bright red; very fine	05	10	30	1 00
1547	“ Mammoth Warted. Immense size, covered with warts	05	10	25	80
1549	Mammoth Chili. Rich orange flesh; grows to an enormous size	05	15	50	1 50



WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH

ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW (See page 40)

SQUASH, RUNNING VARIETIES, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1550	Marblehead. Gray skin ; very productive, fine keeper ; dry, sweet . . .	\$o 05	\$o 10	\$o 25	\$o 8o
1551	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality ; good for fall or winter . . .	05	10	25	8o
1552	Orange Marrow. Quite distinct ; very early, and of most delicate flavor ; suitable for fall and winter . . .	05	10	25	8o
1554	Turban. Orange-yellow flesh ; good flavor . . .	05	10	25	8o
1555	Winter Crookneck. One of the best winter sorts . . .	05	10	25	8o

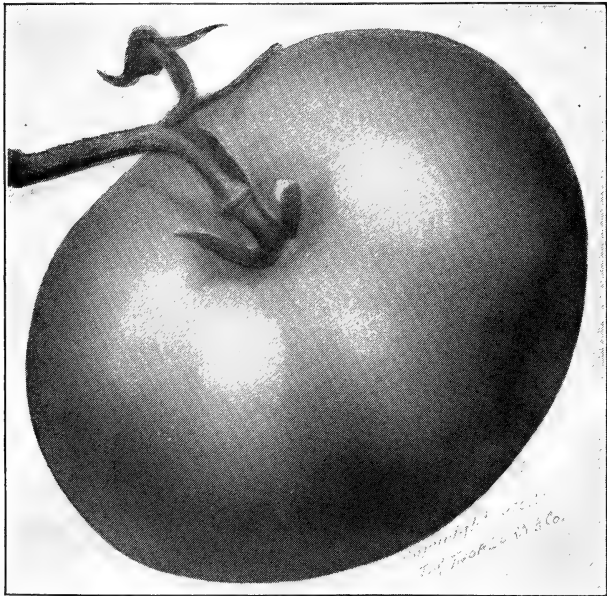
VEGETABLE MARROW

1560	English. The true English strain ; cream-color, merging into deep yellow ; white flesh ; about 9 inches long . . .	05	10	25	75
1562	Italian (<i>Cocozelle di Napoli</i>). Grows about 20 inches long, with a diam- eter of 3 or 4 inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young . . .	05	10	25	8o

TOMATO

TOMATO *Tomates* *Liebesäpfel*

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a win-
dow, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all
danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Fruit may be had
several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots.



1600	Acme. Medium size, smooth and good ; purplish pink color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 6o cts., lb. \$2.
1605	Atlantic Prize. Extra-early ; smooth, bright red, and of good size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 6o cts., lb. \$2.
1606	Beauty. Large, smooth, dark pink- ish red ; thick flesh ; regular form. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 6o cts., lb. \$2.
1609	Buckeye State. Very large and pro- ductive, smooth, uniform, good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.5o.
1610	Chalk's Early Jewel. Very fine ; large, solid, smooth, bright red ; similar to the Stone, but early. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 3o cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
1611	Crimson Cushion. Extra large, hand- some, bright crimson. Pkt. 10c., oz. 3o cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1615	Democrat, Thorburn's. The finest large Tomato ; bright rose . . .	\$o 10	\$o 30	\$o 85	\$3 0o
1620	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early ; fruit like the Acme . . .	05	20	6o	2 0o
1623	Earliana. Extra-early, bright red ; smooth . . .	05	25	75	2 5o
1624	Enormous. Extra-large, very solid, bright red . . .	10	30	85	3 0o
1625	Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper . . .	05	20	6o	2 0o
1632	Frogmore Selected. Medium size, bright deep red, smooth, very solid and fine-flavored. An excellent sort for forcing under glass . . .	10	45	1 25	4 5o
1634	Freedom. Early, regular and uniform ; bright scarlet . . .	05	25	75	2 5o
1634a	Globe, Livingston's. Glossy rose-color, tinged with purple ; very early smooth and of large size ; very productive and a good keeper. Ripens evenly through and through . . .	10	35	1 0o	3 5o
1635	Honor Bright. Rich, bright red ; long keeper and fine shipping sort . .	05	20	6o	2 0o
1636	Ignotum. Early for so large a sort, deep red, smooth ; very prolific . .	05	25	75	2 5o
1637	Imperial. Early, large, smooth, solid ; fine quality ; color of Beauty . .	05	25	75	2 5o
1638	June Pink. A very early market sort ; smooth and of a bright pink color.	20	70	2 0o	7 0o
1639	Lemon Blush, Thorburn's. Skin and flesh lemon, with a faint rose-blush	05	30	85	3 0o
1640	Long Keeper, Thorburn's. Bright red, early, very productive ; fine keeper.	05	25	75	2 5o

TOMATOES, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1641	Lorillard. Bright glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor and very early . . .	\$o 10	\$o 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
1641a	Magnus. Purplish pink, very firm flesh; large and uniform; very early and productive . . .	10	30	85	3 00
1642	Matchless. Extra-large, smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid .	05	30	85	3 00
1643	New Jersey, Thorburn's. Large, solid, smooth scarlet; one of the best . .	05	25	75	2 50
1644	Paragon. Bright red; round, very productive . . .	05	20	60	2 00
1647	Perfection. Early, regular and productive; reddish scarlet . . .	05	20	60	2 00
1648	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation . . .	10	35	1 00	3 50
1649	Quarter Century. Solid bright scarlet; early; good size; dwarf habit . .	10	30	85	3 00
1650	Rosalind, Thorburn's. Beautiful rose-color; large, uniform, round . . .	10	40	1 25	4 00
1652	Royal Red. Intense bright red color; good main-crop variety . . .	05	20	60	2 00
1653	Ruby Early. Very early; large size; bright scarlet color . . .	05	20	60	2 00
1654	Stirling Castle. Small size; very solid, finest flavor, enormously productive; for forcing under glass . . .	10	40	1 25	4 00
1656	Station Upright Tree. Best tree sort, very compact in growth . . .	15	50	1 50	5 00
1659	Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet . . .	05	20	60	2 00
1662	Stone New Dwarf. In growth resembling Dwarf Champion, but with much larger fruits. Color bright scarlet, perfect shape, very solid and of the best quality . . .	10	30	85	3 00
1664	Success. Large, bright scarlet, smooth and solid; very productive . . .	05	25	75	2 50
1665	Sutton's Best-of-All. Highly recommended for growing under glass . .	10	40	1 25	4 00
1666	Table Queen. Large, smooth, round, solid . . .	10	35	1 00	3 50
1668	Terra Cotta, Thorburn's. Distinct in color and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i> . .	05	25	75	2 50
1669	Thorburn's Earliest. The earliest of all . . .	10	30	85	3 00
1670	Thorburn's 1903. Quite distinct, with velvety skin of a very bright brick-red color; large, smooth, solid, vigorous and very productive and of fine quality . . .	10	35	1 00	3 50
1672	Trophy. Very solid; standard late; fine canner; dark scarlet . . .	05	20	60	1 75

SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES

1674	Red Cherry. Small fruits, used for pickles; very handsome . . .	05	25	75	2 50
1676	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves . . .	05	25	75	2 50
1678	Red Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent . . .	05	25	75	2 50
1679	Red Pear. Fruit handsome and solid; fine for preserves . . .	10	30	85	3 00
1680	Red Plum. Bright red, round, regular; for pickles . . .	05	25	75	2 50
1681	Strawberry (Winter Cherry, or Husk Tomato). Makes fine sauce . .	10	30	85	3 00
1682	Yellow Cherry. For pickles and preserves . . .	05	25	75	2 50
1683	Yellow Peach. Beautiful clear yellow color; a perfect resemblance of a peach . . .	05	25	75	2 50
1684	Yellow Pear. Handsome, yellow, pear-shaped fruits . . .	05	25	75	2 50
1685	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles . . .	05	25	75	2 50

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET

This is a Beet producing leaves only, of a quality superior to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

SKIRRET

CHERVIS Zuckerrübzettel

CULTURE.—Sow in drills ½ inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to 8 inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like scorzonera or salsify.

1695	Skirret	Per pkt.	Oz.
		\$o 10	\$o 30

Witloof. See *Chicory*, page 21.

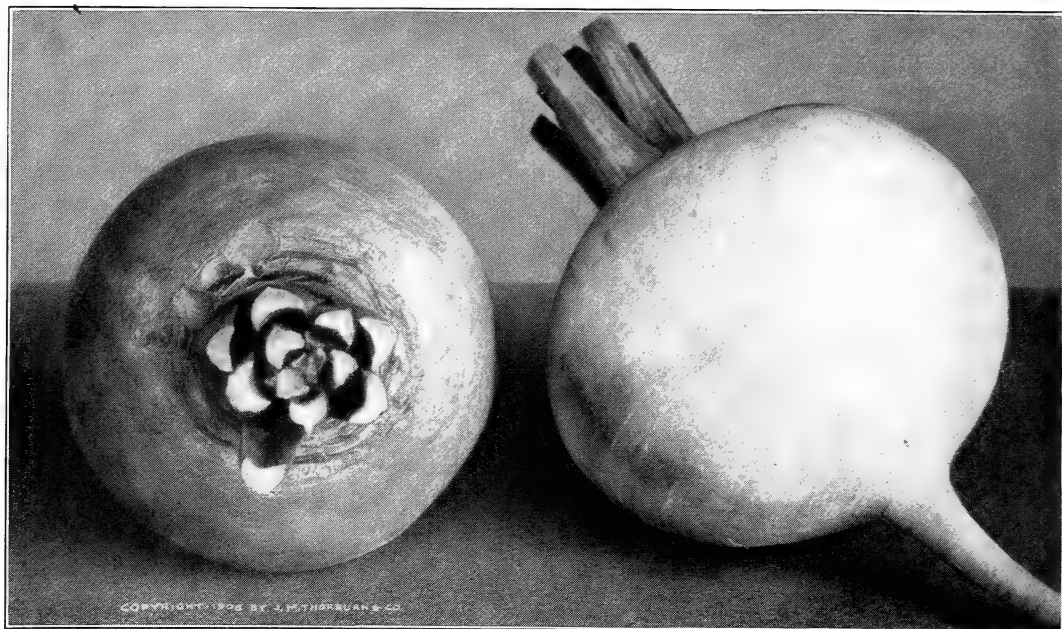
J. M. THORBURN & CO., New York City.

SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 10, 1906.

Dear Sirs: I have planted a kitchen-garden in Florida for 20 years, getting seed from the best houses in the trade. I can honestly say that I never had as good seed as I had from you the past season. Using the usual amount of seed I had everything too thick, showing high percentage of vitality. The left-overs I sent to a friend in Ohio. She is delighted with results.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. C. ICENHOUR.



Thr

TURNIP

NAVET Nabo Rübe

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as the ground opens in spring. Nos. 1766 to 1776 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from the middle of July to the end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills, one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
✓ 1699	Aberdeen Yellow. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 45
✓ 1700	Cow Horn. Long, white, in shape resembling a cow's horn	05	10	20	50
✓ 1701	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	05	10	20	50
✓ 1702	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	05	10	20	50
✓ 1705	Finland Yellow. Early and of fine flavor; small, flat, distinct	05	10	25	75
✓ 1707	Globe, Amber. Fine, sweet light yellow sort	05	10	20	40
✓ 1708	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	05	10	20	45
✓ 1709	Globe-shaped Red-Top. A standard sort in the New York market	05	10	20	45
✓ 1712	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	50
✓ 1714	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	50
✓ 1716	Half Long White. For frames or outdoors, but must be eaten when quarter size; very fine; tender	05	10	25	75
✓ 1717	Jersey Lily (White Model). Snow-white, globular	05	10	20	50
✓ 1718	Kashmyr Scarlet. Small, flat, extra-early; pure white flesh of finest quality	05	10	25	75
✓ 1719	Milan Early Purple-Crown. Earliest of all, white with purple top	05	10	20	60
✓ 1720	Milan Early Pure White. Very handsome, pure white, and as early as the above; flesh very sweet and tender	05	10	25	75
✓ 1721	Montmagny, Yellow. Flat sort; purple top	05	10	25	75
✓ 1722	Norfolk White. Globular, late; solid	05	10	20	45
✓ 1724	Stone, Thorburn Yellow. Fine, hard winter sort	05	10	20	60
✓ 1725	“ Grey. Solid and sweet; good keeper	05	10	25	75
✓ 1726	Strap-Leaf White. A good early white flat sort	05	10	20	45
✓ 1727	Strap-Leaf Red-Top. The popular fall flat sort	05	10	20	45
✓ 1730	Pankard Yellow. Long shape; good keeper	05	10	20	50
✓ 1732	“ Red. A good keeper; long shape	05	10	20	45
✓ 1734	“ White. Similar to above, except as to color	05	10	20	60
✓ 1736	White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	05	10	20	50
✓ 1738	White French, or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	05	10	20	50
✓ 1766	Rutabaga, Thorburn Family. A fine strain for family use; finest quality	05	10	20	60
✓ 1767	“ Thorburn Purple-Top Improved. (L. I. Strain)	05	10	20	50
✓ 1768	“ Champion Purple-Top. Very large	05	10	20	45
✓ 1774	“ White-fleshed. Large and productive	05	10	20	45
✓ 1776	“ Laing's	05	10	20	50



PEPPERMINT



LAVENDER



FENNEL



SAGE



SUMMER SAVORY

Seeds of Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs

	Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Agrimony. For medicinal purposes	\$0 10	\$0 75	
Angelica, Garden. For flavoring wine and cakes	05	15	\$1 25
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	05	10	75
Arnica. Tincture of Arnica is made from it	10	90	
Balm. For culinary purposes	05	25	2 50
Basil. Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	05	15	1 50
Sweet. Culinary herb used for flavoring soups, etc.	05	15	1 25
Belladonna. Used in medicine	10	50	
Bene. The leaves used for dysentery	05	10	80
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	05	10	1 00
Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread	05	10	60
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	10	40	4 00
Chamomile	10	75	
Coriander. Seeds aromatic	05	10	50
Cumin	05	10	80
Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar	05	10	50
Mammoth. Much larger than above	05	15	1 25
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	10	40	
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring	05	10	60
Florence. In flavor resembling celery	05	15	1 25
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	05	15	1 25
Fumitory. A medicinal herb	10	90	
Henbane. Has medicinal qualities; poisonous	05	15	1 25
Horehound. Has medicinal qualities	05	25	2 25
Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities	05	25	2 50
Lavender, True. For oil and distilled water	10	35	3 50
Possessing the same qualities as above, but in a lesser degree	05	10	1 00
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	05	15	1 25
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	05	25	2 50
Marigold, Pot. The flowers dried or fresh are used in soups	05	15	1 25
Marjoram, Pot. Used in seasoning	10	45	4 50
Sweet. Used in seasoning	05	15	1 25
Mint, Curled Mint	25		
Peppermint	25		
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	10	60	6 00
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	05	30	3 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	05	20	2 00
Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing	05	10	75
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	05	15	1 25
Red. Used as a culinary herb; also in medicine	05	10	1 00
Purple. Used as a culinary herb; also in medicine	05	10	1 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	05	10	75
Winter. Used as a culinary herb	05	25	2 25
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	10	75	
Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in fall and spring	35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.		
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	05	25	2 50
French	05	30	3 00
Woodruff	10	60	
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	05	20	2 00
Agrimonia officinalis	05	10	75
Archangelica officinalis	05	15	1 25
Pimpinella anisum	05	10	75
Arnica montana	10	90	
Melissa officinalis	05	25	2 50
Ocimum minimum	05	15	1 50
Ocimum basilicum	05	15	1 25
Atropa Belladonna	10	50	
Sesamum orientale	05	10	80
Borago officinalis	05	10	1 00
Carum Carui	05	10	60
Nepeta cataria	10	40	4 00
Matricaria Chamomilla	10	75	
Coriandrum sativum	05	10	50
Cuminum Cyminum	05	10	80
Anethum graveolens	05	10	50
Anethum graveolens	05	15	1 25
Inula Helenium	10	40	
Anethum Foeniculum	05	10	60
Anethum Foeniculum	05	15	1 25
Digitalis purpurea	05	15	1 25
Fumaria officinalis	10	90	
Hyoscyamus niger	05	15	1 25
Marrubium vulgare	05	25	2 25
Hyssopus officinalis	05	25	2 50
Lavandula vera	10	35	3 50
Lavandula spica	05	10	1 00
Levisticum officinale	05	15	1 25
Althaea officinalis	05	25	2 50
Calendula officinalis	05	15	1 25
Origanum Onites	10	45	4 50
Origanum Majorana	05	15	1 25
Mentha crispa	25		
Mentha piperita	25		
Hedeoma pulegeoides	10	60	6 00
Rosmarinus officinalis	05	30	3 00
Ruta graveolens	05	20	2 00
Carthamus tinctorius	05	10	75
Salvia officinalis	05	15	1 25
Salvia Horminum	05	10	1 00
Salvia Horminum	05	10	1 00
Satureja Hortensis	05	10	75
Satureja montana	05	25	2 25
Tanacetum vulgare	10	75	
Artemisia Dracunculus			
Thymus vulgaris	05	25	2 50
Thymus vulgaris	05	30	3 00
Asperula odorata	10	60	
Artemisia Absinthium	05	20	2 00

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet

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Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 45c.; per lb., \$4.50.

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Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.50.

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Prices variable

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily	\$0 10	\$8 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	8 00
Hemp	10	6 00
Lettuce Seed	25	
Maw, Blue Poppy	20	
Millet	10	4 00
" White French	10	7 50
" Red Siberian	10	4 50

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Rape, English	\$0 10	\$7 00
" German	10	7 50
Rough Rice	10	6 00
Vetches for Pigeons	10	5 50
Gravel for Cages	per qt., 6 cts.	
Cuttle Fish Bone	30	
Sunflower Seeds for Parrots	10	6 50

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We shall have all the Standard Sorts at their proper seasons.

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS

	Doz.	100	1,000
Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal. Two years old	<div> <div>Plant either</div> <div>in fall</div> <div>or spring.</div> </div>	\$0 80	\$5 50
" " Palmetto. Two years old		80	5 50
" " Columbian Mammoth White. Two years old		1 00	6 50
Chive Plants. Plant early in spring	per bunch, 25c.		
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam). 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 60	3 50	
Horse-Radish Roots. Cut in pieces. Plant in spring	20	75	
Jerusalem Artichoke Roots	per qt., 20c.; bus., \$4.		
Rhubarb Roots. Strong	each, 15c.	1 50	
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)	each, 35c.	3 50	

MATS FOR COVERING SASHES

Made of jute, stitched through; hemmed with canvas and thickly padded; size 76 inches by 76 inches. One mat covers two sashes.

	Each	Doz.
No. 1. Both sides jute	\$1 50	\$16 00
No. 2. One side jute the other water-proof duck	1 80	21 00



About Lawns and Lawn Grass Seed

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED

The ground should be thoroughly drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but the surface should be as much alike in quality as possible and thoroughly pulverized. After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. The proper time to sow grass seed depends, of course, upon the latitude. In the central and eastern states from March 15 to the middle of May is the best time, but in favorable seasons the sowing may be done up to July 1. Seed may also be sown in the fall, provided it is done early enough to secure a good, strong growth before winter sets in. The sowing should be done when the ground is moist, or before an expected rain, and a subsequent rolling is always advisable.

ROLLING.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the land should be gone over with a heavy roller. Winter frosts loosen the soil, and rolling is necessary to compress it again. If grass seed is to be sown, this should be done first and the rolling immediately afterward. Roll frequently.

MOWING.—All turf-forming grasses are improved, both in vigor of root-growth and in fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, however, especially during the hot summer months, when the roots require some top-growth to protect them from the burning sun. A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from severe winter frosts.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied.

It is a good plan to sow on good land, in any out-of-the-way place, strips for sod to be used for patching poor parts of the lawn, or for grass borders, etc. The best mixture of seed for this purpose is *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Cynosurus cristatus* and *Poa pratensis*.)

NOTE. We shall be pleased to make special mixtures for particular purposes or to suit exceptional conditions of soil, situation or climate—for very sandy or clayey ground, for very dry or wet situations, for steep slopes, terraces, tennis courts, croquet greens, polo-grounds, etc. We invite consultation about any difficulties experienced in getting the right turf for any purpose or in any place.

THE THORBURN LAWN GRASS

Practically all the very finest lawns in America were produced from this mixture. It is composed exclusively of permanent grasses that make a finer and thicker turf the older they become, and yet give a rich green sward in three or four weeks from the time of sowing. The ordinary Central Park Lawn Grass Seed as usually sold is not to be compared with this superior mixture. It should be sown at the rate of 4 to 5 bushels to the acre (15 pounds to the bushel). Per qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65 cts.; pk., \$1; bus., \$3.50.

THORBURN'S SPECIAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

This extra-choice mixture contains a large proportion of the finer and more expensive species, such as Rhode Island Bent, Crested Dog's-Tail, Creeping Bent, in extra-heavy samples, bringing the weight up to 20 pounds per bushel, and producing a turf of the closest and finest texture possible. Price per bushel of 20 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. The best time to resow them is very early in spring, but seed may also be sown in the fall from first of September to first of October. Some **Lawn-restoring Grass Seed** should also be sown before every summer rain on thin places. Price per qt., 30 cts.; per bus. of 24 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S LAWN GRASS FOR THE SOUTH

A mixture of grasses that stand extremes of heat and drought well and that are therefore peculiarly adapted for southern lawns. Per bushel of 20 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S GRASS MIXTURE FOR SHADY SPOTS ON LAWNS

A mixture of grasses that thrive in shaded situations, under trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. Price per qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.75; bus. of 24 lbs., \$6.

Also Permanent Grass Seed for Golf Links, Tennis Courts and Polo Grounds

We have devoted much attention to the seeding and preservation of golf links, tennis courts and polo grounds, and offer the following mixtures, which have been used on most of the finest links, etc., in the country with very satisfactory results.

FAIR GREEN MIXTURE

For the grounds in general. Per bushel of 20 pounds, \$2.50.

PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE

A mixture of extra-fine grasses that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve with tramping. Per qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; per bus. of 24 lbs., \$6.

TENNIS COURT MIXTURE

A mixture of extra fine grasses peculiarly adapted for tennis courts. This mixture will make a firm, green and lasting turf of the finest texture that will improve with tramping. Per qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; bushel of 24 lbs., \$6.

POLO GROUNDS MIXTURE

A mixture of fine-leaved and deep-rooting grasses, forming a strong and lasting turf that will stand hard usage. Per bushel of 20 pounds, \$2.50.

For Destroying Worms on putting greens, Mr. Travis, the distinguished golfer, recommends the following formula: Take $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. corrosive sublimate and mix with two quarts of water; then add 40 or 50 gallons of water and sprinkle the ground, using an ordinary watering-pot.

Grass Mixture for Railroad Banks, Etc.

A mixture of grasses with long, interlacing, matting roots that will bind steep embankments, gravelly or sandy slopes, etc., preventing washouts by rain-storms and covering with permanently green turf. Price per bushel of 22 pounds, \$4.50.

**The Following Celebrated Lawns and Golf Links Were Produced
Mainly from Thorburn's Seeds**

St. Andrews Golf Club
Lakewood Country Club
Wee Burn Golf Club
Apawamis Golf Club
The Garden City Golf Club
Nassau Country Club
Hackensack Golf Club

Essex County Country Club
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Philadelphia Country Club
The Rockaway Hunting Club
Baltusrol Golf Club
Upper Montclair Country Club
Calumet Country Club

Geo. W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore Estate
Allegheny Country Club
Shinnecock Hills Golf Club
Montclair Golf Club
Englewood Golf Club
Oakmont Country Club
Buffalo Country Club

Grass Mixtures for Meadows and Pastures

For nearly a hundred years our house has made a specialty of grasses. We were probably the first to introduce to this country, for commercial distribution, the many valuable natural and cultivated foreign species that now take such an important part in our agricultural economy. The formation of permanent pastures and meadows has for many years been a subject of careful study with us, and the following formulæ for seeding grass-lands have received universal recognition.

It is a well-ascertained fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two. For every different kind and condition of soil there are grasses that are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. Grass seed may be sown either early in spring or in fall from first of September to middle of October in this latitude. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.*

Mr. Geo. M. Clark, President of the Cutaway Harrow Co., of Higganum, Conn., in his well-known pamphlet "Grass as a Money-maker," says:

"It is very important to get pure Grass Seed. While there may be many dealers that sell pure grass seed, I did not find any until I found J. M. Thorburn & Co., of 36 Cortlandt St., New York City. . . . I make this statement to save writing it a thousand times a month and more to those who enquire about my grass culture and where I get pure grass seed."

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too dry nor Too Wet	No. 2. On High and Dry Land	No. 3. On Wet Late Land
5 lbs. Red Top.	4 lbs. Red Top.	6 lbs. Red Top.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	4 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2 1/2 " Creeping Bent Grass.
1/2 " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	2 " Meadow Brome Grass.	6 " Orchard Grass.
2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	1/2 " Crested Dog's-tail.	2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3 " Orchard Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.	3 " Meadow Fescue.
2 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Hard Fescue.	1 " Tall Fescue.
2 " Sheep's Fescue.	4 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	7 " Perennial Rye Grass.
17 " Timothy.	15 " Timothy.	10 " Timothy.
2 " Red Clover.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow	1 " Red Clover.
1/2 " Alsike Clover.	1/2 " Red Clover.	1/2 " Alsike Clover.
40 lbs. \$2.60 per bushel of 20 lbs.	40 lbs. \$3 per bushel of 20 lbs.	40 lbs. \$2.70 per bushel of 20 lbs.
<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>	<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>	<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet	No. 5. On Dry Land	No. 6. On Wet Land
3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.	4 lbs. Red Top.
4 " Red Top.	4 1/2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.
1/2 " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Brome Grass.	2 " Meadow Fescue.
5 " Orchard Grass.	4 " Orchard Grass.	1 " Tall Fescue.
3 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Meadow Soft Grass.
1 " Hard Fescue.	6 " Sheep's Fescue.	6 " Perennial Rye Grass.
1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	1/2 " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Foxtail.
6 " Perennial Rye Grass.	6 " Timothy.	8 " Timothy.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow
7 " Kentucky Blue Grass.	3 " Field Burnet.	Grass.
6 " Timothy.	4 " Sainfoin.	8 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
1/2 " Yellow Trefoil.	1 " Red Clover.	1 " Alsike Clover.
1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.	1 " White Clover.
40 lbs. \$3 per bushel of 20 lbs.	40 lbs. \$3.25 per bushel of 20 lbs.	40 lbs. \$3 per bushel of 20 lbs.
<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>	<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>	<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

COLUMBIA, PA., August 7, 1905.

Gentlemen: Notwithstanding the dry season last fall, the seed that we purchased of you came up remarkably well. We harvested 200 tons of the finest hay we ever had. At this writing the fields are covered with a fine green and no vacant places, and the prospect of a second crop is good.


Very truly yours,

(Signed)

HOUSTON MIFFLIN.

Grass Seeds

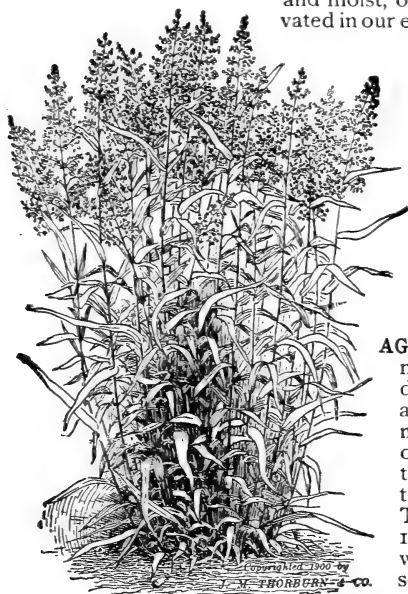
We desire to call particular attention to the fact that Grass Seeds are sold in the trade by sample, and each sort is divided into three or four grades of quality, according to purity, germination and weight. The price of the best grade is often double that of the ordinary. The Grass Seeds here offered by us are in every case the **VERY HIGHEST GRADES**. Not less than one pound of any one sort sold.

 The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances. The weight per bushel is average actual weight, except in case of some sorts that are always sold by standard arbitrary weights.

AGROSTIS CANINA (*Rhode Island Bent Grass*). Resembles Red Top (*A. vulgaris*, described below), but is of dwarfer habit, with shorter and narrower leaves. It makes a beautiful, close, fine turf, and is one of the very best grasses for lawns. It adapts itself to almost any soil, rich and moist, or dry, sandy and sterile. It is a native of Europe, but has been cultivated in our eastern states for many years. Of late years we have been unable to obtain true and pure seed of it here, and we now import it from Europe, where it has been more carefully cultivated. 50 pounds of seed to the acre is recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA (*Creeping Bent*, or *Fiorin*). The distinctive feature of this species is, as the name implies, its compact, creeping, rooting stems. It prefers low bottom-lands, especially if they are somewhat sandy. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong, enduring turf, that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture, it is one of the most valuable of our lawn grasses. If sown alone, 50 pounds to the acre should be used. Height 1 to 2 feet. (16 pounds to the bushel.) Per lb., 28 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

AGROSTIS VULGARIS (*Red Top*; *Herd's Grass*). A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations and stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have, and it enters largely into the composition of our best natural pastures. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long, trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. It grows well as far south as Tennessee. Height 1 to 2 feet. The seed, as usually sold, weighs 14 pounds to the bushel, natural in the chaff, and 4 bushels of it would be required to sow an acre. The absolutely clean or "fancy" seed offered below, weighs about 36 lbs. to the measured bushel, and 1 bushel or less of it is sufficient to sow an acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.



AGROSTIS VULGARIS

Fancy Heavy Red-Top Grass. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. 30 lbs. to the acre. (36 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$14.

AIRA CÆSPITOSA (*Hassock Grass*). A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre. (18 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

AIRA FLEXUOSA (*Wood Hair Grass*). Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pasture. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS (*Meadow Foxtail*). One of the best permanent pasture grasses for rich, moist lands. Its chief characteristics are its extreme earliness and its faculty of standing high summer heats without burning. Although it prefers moist, low grounds, it accepts drier situations, and makes an earlier spring verdure than any other variety. It should be sown only in connection with other grasses, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre; if sown alone, 25 lbs. to the acre. Height, 2 to 3 feet. (9 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$32.

AMMOPHILA ARUNDINACEA (*Beach Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railway banks, etc. Its strong, creeping, matting roots bind the drifting sand into natural embankments against the action of wind and waves. This grass is usually propagated by transplanting in the fall. Where it is necessary to use seed, it should be sown in spring, and ground covered with brush to hold the seed in place until it has taken firm hold. Height, 2 to 3 feet. (15 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$38.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass*). For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows, its chief merit is the fragrant odor which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre, when mixed. Per lb., 75 cts.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM PUELLI (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass*). Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only: 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. (11 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

ARRHENATHERUM AVENACEUM (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*). See *Avena elatior*.

GRASS SEEDS, continued

AVENA ELATOR (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*). Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. For hay it may be cut twice a year, and for green soiling it may be cut four or five times in favorable seasons. It is very hardy, and withstands extreme drought and heat and cold. It is very valuable for our southern states, where it is extensively cultivated for winter grazing and for hay. Height, 2 to 4 feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

AVENA FLAVESCENS (*Yellow Oat Grass*). Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre. Our seed is *true*. Per lb., 85 cts.

BEACH GRASS. See *Ammophila arundinacea*.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). A most valuable grass for our southern states, both for pasture and lawns. It is of dwarf habit, with long, creeping stems rooting at the joints and covering the ground with a matting of fine turf, which no amount of trampling will impair. It is also useful for binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. When established, it is difficult to eradicate, and is therefore unsuitable for temporary pastures. It requires heat and moisture to start it. As it cannot endure frost, it is of no value north of Virginia. It thrives in the poorest and sandiest soil, and resists extreme drought and intense tropical heat. It should be sown at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. (36 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 50 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs., \$40.

BLUE GRASS, CANADA. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **ENGLISH.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **KENTUCKY.** See *Poa pratensis*.



BROMUS INERMIS

BROMUS ARVENSIS (*Field Brome Grass*). An annual, growing about 3 feet high. It makes a fair hay if cut when in flower. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

BROMUS INERMIS (*Awnless, or Smooth Brome Grass*). An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, native of Hungary, where it is considered one of the best hay grasses, yielding a good return in the arid and silicious soil. The nutritive quality of its hay, however, is much inferior to that of our standard native sorts, so that we should recommend it only for dry, arid soils, where the better and more delicate grasses would not grow. It is strongly stoloniferous, its creeping root-stocks spreading rapidly under ground and giving out new plants. It is on this account undesirable for temporary meadows, being difficult to eradicate when once established. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

BROMUS MOLLIS (*Soft Chess*). This annual grass is so called because its stems and leaves are downy and soft to the touch. In good soil it rapidly produces an abundant forage, but of poor quality, and little relished by cattle. It can be recommended only for poor, sandy soil, where grasses of better quality would not grow. 30 lbs. to the acre. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$16.

BROMUS PRATENSIS (*Meadow Brome Grass*). A hardy perennial, 2 to 3½ feet high, much used in mixtures for meadows, both for mowing and pasture. It is not recommended to be sown alone except in poor soil, on dry and stony hillsides, where better grasses will not grow. It withstands extreme cold and drought, and if cut before flowering it makes a good hay. If left to grow older it becomes very tough. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

BROMUS SCHRADERI (*Rescue Grass*). In good, rich soil, several crops have been cut in a season. It cures into hay of fair nutritive quality, but for pasture, or for cutting and feeding green, it is more suitable. It is most valuable for the South and for the tropics. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

CALAMAGROSTIS ARENARIA. See *Ammophila arundinacea*.

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS (*Crested Dog's-tail*). A stoloniferous perennial, forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich, moist land, but it can accommodate itself to almost any soil. Its roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to stand severe droughts. It is, on this account, valuable for hilly situations. It makes a good bottom grass and is very nutritious, and is therefore valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures. It thrives well in the shade, and is valuable for shaded parts of lawns. The color is the same as that of the Kentucky Blue Grass, and it is, therefore, excel-



CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS, continued

lent in mixture with that sort. If sown alone, 30 pounds to the acre is none too much, but it is recommended only in mixture with other sorts. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (30 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$33.

DACTYLUS GLOMERATA (*Orchard Grass; Cocksfoot*). One of the grasses most employed in permanent meadows, either for pasture or for mowing. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It is very productive and makes excellent hay. If cut before it flowers it is less hard and the pith of the stem is soft and sweet. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, and is therefore desirable in mixture with that plant. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it, either dry or green, and it endures constant cropping better than any other grass. After being mown it grows up quicker and yields a heavier aftermath than any other variety. It can stand considerable shade, and is recommended as a pasture grass for woodlands. Its tendency to grow in tussocks is diminished if it is sown with other grasses, and also by heavy rolling in the spring. But it is quite unsuitable for lawns. Height, 3 feet. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Sow 3 or 4 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$16.

DACTYLUS GLOMERATA (*Orchard Grass*)

DOG'S TAIL. See *Cynosurus cristatus*.

ELYMUS ARENARIUS (*Lime Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It tends, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, thus serving to prevent the drifting of the sand and to protect an exposed shore from winds and waves. It is of no agricultural value. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 75 cts.; 100 lbs., \$60.

FESTUCA DURIUSCULA (*Hard Fescue*). This is a variety of *F. ovina*, dwarfed and less vigorous in growth, but possessing all the other valuable characteristics of that variety. It is emphatically a grass for dry lands, doing well on sandy and shallow silicious soils. It is exceedingly hardy and withstands extremes of heat and cold, and also long periods of drought. For permanent pastures on poor lands it is especially valuable, but it may also be used in meadow mixtures for well-manured, clayey lands. In the latter case it has been known to yield a good crop of excellent hay and a very large aftermath. On account of its stooling habit it is not recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. (20 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

FESTUCA ELATIOR (*Tall Fescue*). Is a native of Europe, but was long ago introduced in this country and is now naturalized and widely grown here. It succeeds best in moist, alluvial, and strong, clayey soils. It is very productive and of long duration, and is especially valuable for permanent pasture. Stock of all kinds eat it readily, and its nutritive value is said to be very great. On rich, moist lands it yields a large amount of hay of excellent quality. It is not suitable for lawns. Height, 3 to 4 feet. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$34.

FESTUCA FLUITANS (*Floating Fescue*). A perennial with long, creeping roots, and preferring a rich, muddy, or alluvial soil. It is found in ditches, shallow ponds, sides of rivers and lakes, and in boggy and marshy ground. As trout and wild ducks are very fond of the seeds and tender shoots, it is often introduced on the margins of ponds and rivers with the view of affording them nourishment. (24 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 40 cts.

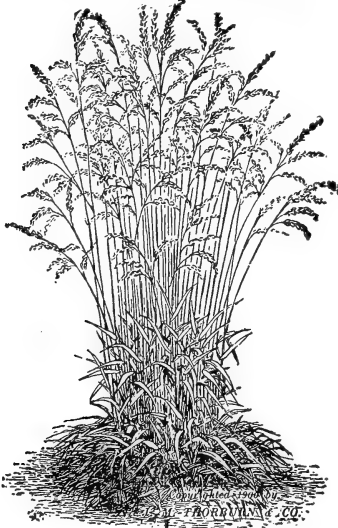
FESTUCA DURIUSCULA (*Hard Fescue*)

FESTUCA HETEROPHYLLA (*Various-leaved Fescue*). A very early hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, thriving best in cold, moist soils that are rich in humus and potash. In such soils it yields heavily and is valuable in grass mixtures for permanent meadows, either for mowing or grazing. Its great production of root-leaves makes it an excellent bottom grass. Its nutritive value is said to be very high. It grows very well in the shade, and is highly recommended for shaded lawns. (15 lbs. to the bushel.) 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$26.

FESTUCA OVINA (*Sheep's Fescue*). A native both of America and Europe. In our northwestern states there are many varieties of it, some of which grow 2 or 3 feet high. It prefers dry uplands and thrives in poor, shallow, gravelly soils, where other grasses would fail. It is very hardy, resisting extreme heat and cold. Though of dwarf growth, it grows thickly, yielding a large amount of nutritious herbage. In grass mixtures for pastures on high and dry lands it is especially valuable. Though a "bunch grass," it may be included in lawn mixtures on account of its fine foliage and dwarf, dense growth. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

GRASS SEEDS, continued

FESTUCA PRATENSIS (*Meadow Fescue*, or *English Blue Grass*). One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and in low valleys rich in organic matter. It should not be grown at all in warm, dry land. It does not reach its full development till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. After being mown it grows again very quickly. The forage, either green or dried, is very nourishing and much relished by cattle, especially when it has been cut young. Height, 2 feet. 40 lbs. to the acre. (27 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$12.



FESTUCA RUBRA
Red, or Creeping Fescue

FESTUCA RUBRA (*Red*, or *Creeping Fescue*). A creeping-rooted species, forming a close and lasting turf, and especially adapted for dry, sandy soils. It resists extreme drought, and thrives on very inferior soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. It is also valuable for shady places in lawns and for binding shifting sands on the seashore. 30 lbs. to the acre. (24 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

FESTUCA TENUIFOLIA (*Slender Fescue*). This is really a variety of *Festuca ovina*, with much finer leaves. It will grow on very dry and inferior soils, and its dwarf habit of growth and fineness of leaf render it not unsuitable for dry slopes on lawns. It stands grazing well, is very hardy and lasts long, and may therefore be recommended for permanent pasture on high and dry situations. 30 lbs. to the acre. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$28.

FOXTAIL. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.

HOLCUS LANATUS (*Meadow Soft Grass*; *Velvet Grass*). This grass is of fair agricultural value, and it will thrive on poor soil where better sorts will not grow. It is perennial, very hardy and grows rapidly. As a forage plant its nutritive value is small, yet it makes a hay that is eaten readily by cattle, especially when it is sprinkled with salt. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. See *Panicum Germanicum*.

JOHNSON GRASS. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 58.

LOLIUM PERENNE (*Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass*). Although called a perennial, it seldom lasts more than three or four years. It is the most valuable grass of Great Britain, both for pastures and for meadows, occupying there the same relative position of importance that Timothy holds here. The cool, moist climate of England seems to suit it best, yet it succeeds very well in our middle and eastern states, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. The seed is large and heavy, and produces a strong, verdant growth in four or five weeks after sowing. It cures into hay that is rather hard, but having a sweet flavor, and much relished by cattle and horses. Its nutritive value, especially in mixture with Red Clover, is very great. It is excellent in mixtures for quick effects in lawns. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. 60 lbs. to the acre. (28 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.

LOLIUM PERENNE. Fancy. A carefully selected, short-seeded, dwarf-growing strain, suitable for lawns. Makes a fine green turf in three weeks. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$12.

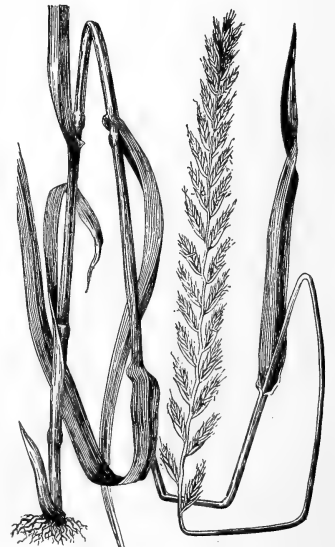
LOLIUM ITALICUM (*Italian Rye Grass*). Though lasting two or three years under very favorable circumstances, it is practically an annual. Like the perennial Rye Grass, it is a remarkably rapid grower and has, in addition, the advantage of standing extremes of temperature, remaining green throughout the winter, and retaining its freshness in the hottest summer months and during prolonged droughts. When sown very thickly, or in mixture with other sorts, it makes a good, dense turf, and it has been used with much satisfaction on lawns as far south as Jacksonville. On rich, moist soils it is exceedingly productive, and may be cut in four or five weeks after sowing, and every six weeks after that until frost. For temporary meadows, on good soils, it is a most valuable grass. Height, 1½ to 2½ feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.

OAT GRASS. See *Avena elatior*.

ORCHARD GRASS. See *Dactylis glomerata*.

PASPALUM DILATATUM (*Australian Water Grass*). A somewhat coarse, leafy perennial, growing in clumps. Valuable as a pasture grass; endures summer heat and drought very well and is especially desirable for furnishing late summer and autumn feed, during which period it makes its principal growth. Sow lightly on the surface in warm weather. The seed should barely be covered with soil. Valuable in the South. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$40.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA (*Reed Canary Grass*). A very hardy perennial, preferring stiff, wet land, but also doing fairly well in dry, sandy soils. It grows well in ditches and by riversides, where



LOLIUM ITALICUM

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA, continued

its strong, creeping rootstocks render it valuable for binding the banks. Its seed also affords food for trout and wild fowl. When young it may be cut for green forage for cattle, but in its more matured state it is too coarse for this purpose. (30 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 50 cts.

PANICUM GERMANICUM (*Hungarian Grass*). One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It grows on any ordinary soil; withstands drought well. As it is of very rapid growth, being ready for cutting within sixty days, it may be sown in this latitude as late as the middle of July for hay, or the middle of August for green fodder. It should be cut just before blooming. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. (50 lbs. to the bushel.) Price variable.

PHEUM PRATENSE (*Timothy*). A native of Europe, but long ago naturalized in America, where it ranks as by far the most important of hay grasses. On moist, loamy or clayey soil it produces a larger hay crop than any other grass. It is not so well suited for light sandy soils. Though preferring a moist, temperate climate, it withstands drought and extreme heat and cold. Its hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time. It should be cut when flowering, as, if left later, the hay becomes hard and coarse. It is often sown along with red Clover, and the nutritive value of the hay is greatly increased by this mixture. Height, 2 to 3 feet. If sown alone, at least one-half bushel to the acre should be used. The seed weighs 45 lbs. to the bushel. Several grades are always on the market, differing in purity and vitality. It is always most economical to buy the highest grade, known as "Fancy." Present price, per lb., 12 cts.; per bus. of 45 lbs., \$3.

POA ANNUA (*Annual Blue Grass*). Recommended in mixture for lawns and golf links, where the soil is not too light and dry. It seeds freely, and, though an annual, it keeps always reproducing itself. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

POA AQUATICA (*Water Meadow Grass*). This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. It also does well in bogs and marshes, and is useful in the same way as *Festuca fluitans*. 20 lbs. to the acre. (11 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 60 cts.

POA COMPRESSA (*Canada Blue Grass*). A very hardy perennial grass, with creeping rootstalks, forming a close and durable turf of fine texture. It grows on the poorest and driest soils, sandy, gravelly or clayey, standing extremes of wetness or drought, and keeping green until the severe frosts of winter. It is said to be especially valuable for dairy pastures, cows feeding on it yielding the richest milk and finest butter. It is distinguished from the Kentucky Blue Grass by its flattened, wiry stems and by its decidedly bluer color. Height, 6 to 18 inches. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

POA NEMORALIS (*Wood Meadow Grass*). The chief characteristic of this grass is its special fitness for shaded positions in lawns and woodland parks, where other grasses will not grow. It is very permanent and hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold, and is one of the first grasses to show a rich green growth in the spring. The creeping roots are formed underground, and make a good turf. It is excellent for pasture, and in good soil grows tall enough for hay. 30 lbs. to the acre. (19 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$37.

POA PRATENSIS (*Kentucky Blue Grass*; *June Grass*). One of the most widely distributed and valuable native grasses. It combines more points of excellence than any other sort. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. Its densely creeping rootstalks, spreading habit and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses. If the soil is specially suitable it will eventually crowd these out, and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20c.; 100 lbs., \$16.

POA TRIVIALIS (*Rough-stalked Meadow Grass*). A spreading, thickly matted, stoloniferous-rooted species, forming a fine turf, and adapted for shaded portions of lawns. It thrives on rich, moist soil and in sheltered situations, but not on dry land. Valuable for forming bottom grass in mixtures for permanent pastures. Height, 1 to 3 feet. (26 lbs. to the bushel.) 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$36.

RED TOP. See *Agrostis vulgaris*.

RHODES GRASS (*Camel Grass*). From Luther Burbank, who claims that it stands heat and drought wonderfully, though it revels in moisture. Good only for warm climates. Trial packet, 25 cts.

RYE GRASS. See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne*.

RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS. See *Agrostis canina*.

TIMOTHY. See *Phleum pratense*.



Clovers

Subject to change of price. Our quotations are those ruling at this time

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*). One of the most valuable and largely grown forage plants. It requires a deep, rich, well-drained soil. It roots very deeply, the tap-root descending often to a depth of 10 or 15 feet in loose soil. It is, consequently, capable of resisting great droughts. In the West it is the best crop for hay or for soiling. It should be sown alone (about same time as oats are sown in this section) in thoroughly prepared, deeply plowed soil, at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. It is also successfully sown as late as August and up to the middle of September in more southerly localities. The crop should be cut when the plant is coming into bloom. In suitable soil the plant is perennial, and several crops may be cut every year. Height 1 to 3 feet. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.



ALSIKE, or HYBRID CLOVER

TURKESTAN ALFALFA. Imported from Turkestan. It is said to be harder and more productive than the ordinary variety, and also withstands drought much better. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$19.

ALSIKE, or HYBRID CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*). A perennial 1 to 3 feet high, succeeding best in cold and stiff soils, and in marshy lands which are too wet for other species. It grows well in the far north and in high altitudes, and can withstand severe cold. A good honey plant for bees. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25c.; 100 lbs., \$18.

BERSEEM, or EGYPTIAN CLOVER (*Trifolium Alexandrinum*). This Clover is said to be especially suited for a rotating crop for irrigated lands. It yields heavily in Egypt, growing a little taller than alfalfa. It is very succulent and much relished by stock. Its value as a soil-renovator is also said to be very high. Per lb., 38 cts.; 100 lbs., \$34.

BOKHARA CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*). A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

BURR CLOVER (*Medicago maculata*). An annual plant making good winter grazing on rich soils. Excellent for the South for sowing on Bermuda grassland, taking the place of the latter when killed by frosts. Sow in August at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*). Erect annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with bright scarlet flowers. It is a native of southern Europe, and is now largely grown in our southern states for improving the soil by turning under. It will not stand severe frost, and cannot be depended upon to stand the winter north of New Jersey. It makes a very valuable crop for pasturage or green manure. For hay it should be cut when in full bloom. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$11.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lepedeza striata*). A perennial growing about 12 inches high; valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow in spring broadcast at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

KIDNEY VETCH, or SAND CLOVER (*Anthyllis vulneraria*). A deep-rooted, herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses; useful in mixture for dry soil. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

RED CLOVER, MEDIUM (*Trifolium pratense*). One of the most valuable farm crops of the eastern states for pasture, soiling, hay, or for turning under for green manure. It requires a deep, rich soil, and yields two hay crops in the season. In this section it should be sown in the spring at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. Very scarce. Per lb., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

MAMMOTH RED, or PEA VINE CLOVER (*English Cow Grass*). Grows larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover; valuable for plowing under. 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*). Some White Clover is usually included in lawn grass mixtures. It makes an excellent turf that stands constant trampling. It is of dwarf habit, the stems creeping and rooting at the joints. It spreads rapidly, and is very hardy. It is valuable in permanent pastures, its forage being sweet and nutritious. Sow in the spring. In mixtures, 1 or 2 lbs.; if alone, 8 or 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

TRIFOLIUM PANNONICUM. A perennial, lasting indefinitely and yielding two heavy crops a year. It should be started in good soil, and carefully cultivated the first season, as it does not become well established until the second year. Per lb., \$1.50.

YELLOW SUCKLING CLOVER (*Trifolium filiforme*). Native of northern Europe. Prefers sandy clay soils; valuable for sheep pastures; recommended in grass mixtures for wet, sandy meadows. Per lb., 45c.

YELLOW TREFOIL (*Medicago lupulina*). An annual or biennial suitable for pastures in wet meadows or for stiff, clayey soils which are too poor for Red Clover. It is very useful in some sections of the country, and is sometimes used for hay. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

Cereals

Customers will please add cost of bags when ordering, as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 8 cents, 1 bushel, 10 cents; 2 bushel, 20 cents.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

FIELD CORN (56 lbs. to bushel)

All grown especially for seed

	Qt.	Bus.
Angel of Midnight. Flint, 8-rowed, good sized	\$o 15	\$1 60
Compton's Early Flint. Small grain, yellow, 12-rowed, large white cob	15	1 60
King Philip. Early, reddish yellow flint	15	1 60
North Dakota Flint. White, 8-rowed; very early	15	1 60
White Cap Yellow Dent	15	1 50
Early Dutton. Yellow flint	15	1 80
Early Yellow Canada. Very early yellow flint	15	1 60
Golden Beauty. Large grain, small cob; very productive	15	1 65
Champion White Pearl. Large grain, 14 to 18 rows; ripens in 95 days	15	1 50
Wisconsin White Dent. Very early, deep-rooted; stands drought well	15	1 50
Long White Flint, or Sanford. Large, 8-rowed	15	1 60
Longfellow (Yellow Flint). Small cob and large grain	15	1 60
Pride of the North. Very large ears. (Dent)	15	1 60
Mastodon Dent. Early, strong-growing, large ears and grains; very productive	15	1 50
Leaming Early. Large, deep grains; bright yellow	15	1 50
Legal Tender. Large, comparatively early	15	1 50
Iowa Gold Mine. Dent, early; deep grain	15	1 50
Iowa Silver Mine. Large grain, dent, white cob; ripens in 100 days	15	1 50
Red Cob Ensilage	15	1 50
Brazilian Flour Corn	20	2 00
Virginia Horse Tooth. For fodder and ensilage		1 60
Thoroughbred White Flint. Spreading habit; leave only one kernel to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, broad blade and small stalk make it very valuable for fodder and ensilage	20	2 00
Pop Corn, White Rice shelled, per lb., 15 cts.		
" " " Pearl ears, " 15 cts.		
" " " Queen's Golden shelled, " 15 cts.		
" " " Silver Lace ears, " 12 cts.		
" " " Red Beauty " " 12 cts.		

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS

All subject to change in price

BARLEY (48 lbs. to the bus.). 2 bushels to the acre—	Qt.	Bus.
Champion price variable; about	\$o 10	\$1 50
Beardless	10	2 00
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bus.). 1 bushel to the acre—		
American Silver Hull. Early and productive	10	1 50
Japan. Enormously productive; extra large grains	10	1 50
MILLETS (50 lbs. to bus.)—		
Japan Barn-yard (<i>Panicum Crus-galli</i>). Excellent for fodder; very productive, 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre	Per lb. \$o 15	100 lbs. \$7 00
Hungarian. Valuable soiling plant. Good also for hay or green fodder. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. to acre. Price variable.		
White French. Handsome white grain	15	7 50
Red Siberian	10	4 50
Golden. Largely grown for feeding birds. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre	10	4 00
Pearl Millet. Valuable fodder plant for the South	15	9 50
OATS (32 lbs. to the bus.). 2 to 3 bushels to the acre—		
Clydesdale, American-grown. Very heavy	} market prices	
N. Y. State White. Re-cleaned		
Swedish Select. Very early, heavy; stands up well		
RYE (56 lbs. to bus.). 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre—	Qt.	Bus.
Winter Excelsior	\$o 15	\$1 25
Mammoth Winter	15	1 60
Spring Rye	15	2 00
WHEAT, WINTER (60 lbs. to bus.). $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre—		
Rupert's Giant. Strong-growing, bald red grain;		2 00
Red Cross. White grain; very productive; bald	15	2 00
Winter Fife. Red grain, standard sort, bald		1 75
Durum. The best for macaroni		2 75



Forage, Economical and Miscellaneous Seeds

Except where noted, these seeds are not sold in packets. From 10c. to 25c. worth is the smallest quantity put up

 All subject to change in price

ASPERULA odorata (*Waldmeister*). Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the well-known *Maitrank*. Per pkt., 5c.; per oz., 60c.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH (*Atriplex semibacatum*). Thrives in soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is recommended highly for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought. It is very nutritious, and good for all kinds of live stock. Two to three pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre. The seed may be sown in beds, and the seedlings planted out when 2 inches high, 3 feet apart. Per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.50.

BEANS (60 lbs. to the bus.)—

Velvet Bean (*Dolichos multiflorus*). Used in the South as a forage plant, and also as a fertilizer plant for turning under in just the same way as the Cow-pea. Stock readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans, when ground with or without the pod, are used in place of oats or corn, or mixed with them. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot in the row, 2 or 3 beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past. Per qt., 20 cts.; bus. \$3.50.

Common English Horse Bean. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$4.

Soja Bean. Thrives well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the South, for either man or beast. Is planted at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel to the acre, in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and cultivated same as field corn. It does not make good hay, but is good as ensilage or green fodder.

Medium Early Green. Per qt., 25c.; bus., \$5.50.

Ito San. Per qt., 25 cts.; bus., \$5.

Black. Early. Qt., 25c.; bus., \$5.25.

Yellow Southern. Per qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$3.50.

BEGGAR-WEED (Florida, or Giant Beggar-Weed; *Desmodium tortuosum*). An erect leguminous annual, growing from 3 to 8 feet high, with abundant foliage, valuable as forage or for soil renovation in subtropical regions; it also makes hay of a fine quality. It should be sown at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre, after the ground is warm and moist. The seed should be but very lightly covered. If for hay, it should be cut just as it begins to bloom. Per lb., 40 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$35.

BERSEEM. See under Clover, page 54.

BROOM CORN (12 quarts to the acre). Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold.

Long-brush Evergreen. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$6.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15c.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Early Japan. Per lb., \$15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

California Golden Long-brush. Grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.

BROOM—Scotch (*Genista scoparia*). The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 70 cts.

BURNET—Common Field (*Poterium sanguisorba*). Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soils; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April, and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye, Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25c.; per 100 lbs., \$15.

CANAIGRE (*Rumex hymenosepalus*). Used in the tanning of leather. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.; per lb., \$4.50.

CAPER TREE (*Capparis spinosa*). Per paper, 15 cts.; per oz., 75 cts.

CASTOR BEANS (*Ricinus*). The plant from which castor-oil is made. Per qt., 25 cts.; bus., \$5.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of the curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Amusement is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

CHICORY—Large-rooted. When the roots are dried, roasted and ground they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., 75c.

COTTON—Edgeworth. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Peterkin. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.50.

Upland Big Boll. Very prolific. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

COW-PEAS (*Vigna Catjang*).

Specially adapted to warm countries; extensively grown in our southern states; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. The seed should not be sown till the ground has become well warmed. 1 bushel to the acre, in drills; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre if sown broadcast.

Black. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.

Clay. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.

Iron. Per qt., 25 cts.; per bus., \$3.

New Era. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.

Red Ripper. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.

Whippoorwill. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.

EMMER (sometimes advertised as "Speltz," though this name is incorrect, the true "Speltz" being a different article). It is grown quite extensively in the Northwest, having been brought by the Germans from Russia, where it is considered a valuable cereal on account of its hardness and drought-resisting qualities. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.



SOJA BEAN

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, continued

ESPARTO GRASS (*Stipa tenacissima*). This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making rope, etc. Per oz., \$1.25.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

FENUGREEK. Annual. This seed is often sought by hostlers to give temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 25c.

FLAT PEA. See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

FLAX SEED. 1½ bushels to acre. Price variable.

FURZE (*Ulex Europæa*). Also known as Whin and Gorse. A perennial leguminous shrub. The crushed sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter. It grows well on barren hillsides and in sandy soil. Sheep are fond of it. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 85 cts.

GUIZOTIA oleifera. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

HEDYSARUM coronarium, "Sulla." Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

HEMP. One bushel to the acre. Price variable.

HOP SEED. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 90 cts.

INDIGO SEED (*Indigofera Dosua*). Per oz., 35 cts.; per lb., \$3.50.

IRIS pabularia. A forage plant flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out 10 inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 75c.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JERSEY WINTER KALE, or Cow Cabbage. For feeding cattle; very hardy. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast. 6 to 7 pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers.

LATHYRUS sylvestris (*Flat Pea*). A perennial forage plant. The vines, when cut, dry out readily and make a nutritious hay, which is relished by cattle and horses. Grows well on very poor, sandy soil, can withstand severe frosts, and roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drought. It is recommended to sow seeds in beds and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 80 cts.

LESPEDeza striata (*Japan Clover*). A perennial, growing about 12 inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also very valuable for plowing under as green manure. It is usually sown in the spring broadcast, at rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$22.

LIQUORICE (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*). Seed in pods, per oz., 35 cts.

LOTUS corniculatus (*Bird's-foot Trefoil*). Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle and sheep eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. It grows on the lightest and most sterile soils, and can withstand severe droughts. Is excellent for sowing in mixture for dry pastures. Per lb., 45 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$40.

villosus or **major** (*Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil*). Per lb., 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$45.

LUPINS—Yellow. Succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is exceedingly valuable for plowing in to improve sandy soils. It makes good forage either green or as hay. The seeds are very fattening when used with hay. Sow in the spring when the ground has become warm, at rate of 90 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White. One of the best plants known for green manure, as it gathers large quantities of nitrogen from the air. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed, when burned, is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20c.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Blue. Used for the same purpose as the white variety. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

MADDER (*Rubia tinctoria*). A perennial, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., \$1.

MADIA sativa. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 60 cts.

MILLETS. See Cereals, page 55.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS sativa (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German). A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne. It is a valuable plant for growing on poor land and barren hillsides. When once well established it lasts for many years. If to be used for hay, cut just before the flowering period. Sow in spring, covering the seeds quite deeply, at rate of 80 lbs. or 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15c.; per 100 lbs., \$9.50.

OSAGE ORANGE (*Maclura aurantiaca*). Useful for hedges. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 40 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$28.

PEARL MILLET (*Penicillaria spicata*). A valuable fodder plant for the South; is enormously productive. Sow the seed in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.50.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle-feeding, especially for milch cows. It also makes fine ensilage. It is sown broadcast in the spring and harrowed in. If sown with oats, about 1 bushel to the acre, in drills, 2 bushels to the acre. Per qt., 15 cts.; per bus., \$1.75.

PENICILLARIA spicata. See Pearl Millet.

PHASEOLUS mungo, var. *radiatus* Bak. A Japanese forage plant, in habit somewhat resembling the Soja Bean. Per oz., 25 cts.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes an agreeable sweet oil, used for the table, for painting and for illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering thinly. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., 8cc.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, continued

POLYGONUM Sachalinense (*Sacaline*). Hardy perennial, native of the island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. Reaches a height of 10 to 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep, and much relished. Seed, per oz., 50c.; per lb., \$4.50.

RAMIE—*Silver China Grass* (*Urtica nivea*). Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way; when 3 feet high, turn them over and peg down, covering with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., \$1; per lb. \$12.

RAPE—*Dwarf Essex English*. Largely grown in the northern United States, and in Canada. It is excellent for sheep pasture, and also for soiling. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June or July, and yet furnish a large amount of pasture or fodder. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; sown broadcast, 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

REANA luxurians (*Teosinte*). A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$45.

RICE SEED, for sowing. Best Carolina. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SALT BUSH. See *Australian Salt Bush*.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter rye. About 50 pounds to acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.

SORGHUM (25 pounds required to the acre if sown in drills. For dry fodder 2 bus. should be sown to the acre).

Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.50.

Early Amber Sugar Cane. Ripens wherever Indian corn matures. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

SORGHUM, continued

Yellow Branching (*Yellow Millo Maize*). Non-saccharine; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.

Red Kaffir Corn, or *Sorghum*. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stalky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages it is available for green feed. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

White Kaffir Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

Halepense (*Johnson Grass*). One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a single season, and it is claimed that hay made from it is equal in value to timothy. Sow in August and September, 35 or 40 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SPURRY (*Spergula arvensis*). Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soil; may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also of much value as a fertilizer for light soil. 15 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.

Giant Spurry. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.

SUNFLOWER—*Large Russian*. Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50 (price fluctuates).

TEASELS—*Fuller's*. Heads used for combing cloth. Require a deep soil; sow in April or May. The young leaves are used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 35 cts.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED. See page 45.

ULEX Europæa. See *Furze*.

VELVET BEAN. See page 56.



SPRING VETCHES (*Vicia sativa*)

VETCHES—*Spring Tares* (*Vicia sativa*). Sown broadcast at rate of 60 to 100 pounds to the acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Per lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*). Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It may be sown either in fall or in spring, mixed with rye, for a support. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and can be cut as soon as the bloom appears, and again for the seed. Perfectly hardy. Sow from 30 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

WILD RICE (*Zizania aquatica*). A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, but chiefly as an attraction for water-fowl. Per lb., 25 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$15.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.


Tree and Shrub Seeds

In order to preserve seeds of Conifers and other Evergreen Trees, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners 3 or 4 inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of Deciduous Trees from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. Acorns, Hickory Nuts, Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in earth or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the Locust, Gymnocladus, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. American Elm, Silver Maple, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other Deciduous Trees and Shrubs should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

Some of the varieties here offered are on hand now; many are due from foreign countries, where they are being collected for us. We are of course uncertain of getting all of them. As the season advances many sorts become worthless from various causes, or are sold out, and cannot be replaced until the new crop is ready next season.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies alba (White Spruce)	\$0 35	\$3 50	Fir Tree. See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
<i>Arizonica</i> (Silver Cork Fir)	1 50	16 00	Juniperus		
<i>balsamea</i> (Balsam Fir)	15	1 25	<i>argentea</i> (Silvery-lv'd Red Cedar)	\$0 10	\$1 00
<i>brachyphylla</i> (Short-leaved Japan Fir)	35	3 50	<i>Bermudiana</i> (Bermuda Cedar)	15	1 25
<i>Cephalonica</i> (Greek Silver Fir)	35	3 50	<i>communis</i> (European Juniper)	10	45
<i>concolor</i> (California White Silver Fir)	30	2 75	<i>occidentalis</i> (Californian Juniper)	10	1 00
<i>firma</i> (Japan Silver Fir)	25	2 50	<i>Oxycedrus</i> (Sharp-leaved Cedar)	15	1 50
<i>magnifica</i> (Superb Silver Fir)	35	3 50	<i>Sabina</i> (Common Savin)	15	1 50
<i>Mariesii</i> (Japanese Silver Fir)	50	5 00	<i>Virginiana</i> (Red Cedar)	10	50
<i>nobilis</i> (Noble Fir)	50	5 00	Libocedrus decurrens (California White Cedar)	40	4 00
<i>Nordmanniana</i> (Nordmann's Fir)	20	2 00	Norway Spruce. See <i>Picea excelsa</i> .		
<i>pectinata</i> (European Silver Fir)	10	65	Picea Ajanensis. From Japan	60	6 00
<i>Pinsapo</i> (Spanish Fir)	20	2 00	<i>Alcoquiana</i> (Japan Fir)	60	6 00
<i>Sachalinensis.</i> From Japan	40	4 00	<i>Douglasii</i> (Douglas' Spruce)	25	2 50
<i>subalpina</i> (Dwarf Mountain Spruce)	30	3 00	<i>Engelmannii</i> (Engelmann's Spruce)	45	4 50
<i>Veitchii.</i> From Japan	60	6 00	<i>excelsa</i> (Norway Spruce)	15	1 25
Arborvitæ. See <i>Thuja</i> .			<i>nigra</i> (Black Spruce)	40	4 00
Arctostaphylos			<i>polita</i> (Tiger's Tail Fir)	50	5 00
<i>glauca</i> (Groat-berried Manzanita)	20	2 00	<i>pungens</i> (Blue Spruce)	40	4 00
Buxus sempervirens (Evergreen Box)	20	20	<i>rubra</i> (Red Spruce)	60	6 00
Cedrus			<i>Yessoensis.</i> From Japan	1 00	12 00
<i>Atlantica argentea</i> (Mt. Atlas Cedar)	35	3 50	Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine)	20	2 00
<i>Deodara</i> (Himalayan Cedar)	30	3 00	<i>Banksiana</i> (Northern Scrub, or Jack Pine)	70	7 00
<i>Libani</i> (Cedar of Lebanon)	35	3 50	<i>Canariensis</i> (Canary Island Pine)	30	3 00
Chamaecyparis obtusa. From Japan	25	2 50	<i>Cembra</i> (Cembra Stone Pine)	10	50
<i>pisifera</i> (Sawara Cypress)	25	2 50	<i>Contorta</i> (Twisted Branch Pine)	70	7 00
Cotoneaster buxifolia	30	3 00	<i>Coulteri</i> (Coulter's Pine)	45	4 50
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar)	25	2 50	<i>densiflora</i> (Japan Pine)	25	2 50
Cupressus			<i>excelsa</i> (Long-leaved Bhotan Pine)	35	3 50
<i>Goveniana</i> (Goven's Cypress)	45	4 50	<i>flexilis</i> (Graceful Pine)	40	4 00
<i>Guadalupensis.</i> From California	50	5 00	<i>insignis</i> (Oregon Pitch Pine)	30	2 75
<i>horizontalis</i> (Horizontal Cypress)	10	1 00	<i>Koraiensis.</i> From Japan	35	3 50
<i>Lawsoniana</i> (Lawson's Cypress)	50	5 00	<i>Lambertiana</i> (Sugar Pine)	20	2 00
<i>MacNabiana.</i> Pyramidal form	40	4 00	<i>Laricio</i> (Corsican Pine)	25	2 50
<i>macrocarpa</i> (Monterey Cypress)	15	1 50	<i>maritima</i> (Seaside Pine)	10	50
<i>sempervirens</i> (Evergreen Cypress)	10	1 00			

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS, continued

Pinus (continued)	Per oz.	Per lb.	Sequoia	Per oz.	Per lb.
Massoniana (Chinese Pine)	\$o 30	\$3 00	sempervirens (California Redwood).	\$o 40	\$4 00
Mitis (Short-leaved Pine)	45	4 50	Skimmia Japonica	50	5 00
monophylla (California Nut Pine)	35	3 50	Spruce Tree. See Abies and Picea.		
Muricata (Bishop's Pine)	60	6 00	Taxus baccata (European Yew)	20	1 75
Murrayana	80	8 00	Thuja aurea (Golden Arborvitæ)	25	2 50
parviflora. From Japan	30	3 00	compacta (Compact Arborvitæ)	25	2 50
Parryana	50	5 00	gigantea (Giant Oregon Arborvitæ)	40	4 00
Pinea (Stone Pine, or Nut Pine)	10	50	occidentalis (American Arborvitæ)	30	3 00
ponderosa (Heavy Pine)	25	2 50	orientalis (Chinese Arborvitæ)	15	1 25
resinosa (Red Pine)	75	7 50	Thujopsis dolabrata (Japanese Thuja).	50	5 00
rigida (Northern Pitch Pine)	30	3 00	Standishii. From Japan	40	4 00
Sabiniana (Sabine's Nut Pine)	20	2 00	Torreya Californica (California Nutmeg)	25	2 50
Strobis (White Pine)	30	3 00	Tsuga		
sylvestris (Scotch Pine)	20	1 75	Sieboldii (Siebold's Japan Spruce)	60	6 00
Torreyana (Torrey's Pine)	40	4 00	Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)	45	4 50
tuberculata (Tuberled Pine)	60	6 00	aloefolia	20	2 00
Sciadopitys			baccata (Berry-bearing Yucca)	70	
verticillatus (Umbrella Pine of Japan)	60	6 00	Whipplei (Whipple's Yucca)	70	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

Acer	Per oz.	Per lb.	Betula	Per oz.	Per lb.
campestre (European Field Maple).	\$o 10	\$o 50	lenta (Mountain Mahogany)	\$o 25	\$2 50
macrophyllum (Large-leaved Maple)	10	75	nigra (Red Birch)	20	1 75
Pennsylvanicum (Striped Maple)	20	2 00	papyracea (Paper Birch)	15	1 50
platanoides (Norway Maple)	10	75	populifolia (Poplar-leaved Birch)	20	1 75
pseudoplatanus (Sycamore Maple).	10	50	Boston Ivy. See Ampelopsis Veitchii.		
spicatum (Mountain Maple)	25	2 50	Broom. See Genista.		
Tataricum (Tartarian Maple)	15	1 50	Broussonetia papyrifera (Paper Mulberry)	15	1 25
Ailanthus glandulosus (Tree of Heaven).	10	1 00	Buckleya distichophylla	20	1 75
Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	10	90	Callicarpa Americana (French Mulberry)	10	90
incana (Smooth White Alder)	15	1 00	purpurea	10	90
rugosa	15	1 00	Calycanthus		
serrulata (Smooth Alder)	30	3 00	floridus (Com. Carolina Allspice)	10	1 00
viridis (Green Alder)	30	3 00	lævigatus (Carolina Allspice)	15	1 50
Amorpha			Camellia Japonica. From Japan	30	3 00
angustifolia	10	80	Carpinus Americana (Water Beech)	10	80
fruticosa (Bastard Indigo)	10	80	Castanea Japonica (Japan Chestnut)	10	60
Montana	10	80	Catalpa		
Tennesseensis	10	80	Bignonioides (Flowering Catalpa)	10	90
variegata	10	80	Kämpferi (Japanese Catalpa)	15	1 25
Ampelopsis hederacea (Woodbine)	15	1 00	speciosa (Hardy Catalpa)	10	90
quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)	15	1 00	Teas' Hybrid (Hybrid Catalpa)	10	1 00
Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Clean seed	35	3 50	Ceanothus		
Amygdalus			Americanus (New Jersey Tea)	10	1 00
vulgaris dulcis (Sweet Almond)		40	integerrimus (Beauty of the Sierras)	40	4 00
vulgaris amara (Bitter Almond)		40	thyrsiflorus (California Lilac)	20	2 00
Andromeda arborea (Sour Wood)	15	1 25	Celastrus articulatus	15	1 50
ligustrina	20	2 00	paniculata	15	1 50
mariana (Stagger Bush)	15	1 25	Celtis australis (European Nettle Tree)	15	1 25
racemosa (Pepper Bush)	35	3 50	occidentalis (Hackberry)	10	90
Aralia Sieboldii. From Japan	40	4 00	Ceratonia Siliqua (St. John's Bread)	10	1 00
cordata. From Japan	40	4 00	Cercidiphyllum japonicum	1 50	
Ardisia crispa. From Japan	50	5 00	Cercis		
Japonica. From Japan	50	5 00	Canadensis (American Judas Tree).	15	1 25
Arbutus			occidentalis (California Judas Tree).	50	5 00
Unedo (Strawberry Bush)	20	1 50	Siliquastrum (European Judas Tree)	10	1 00
Menziesi (Madrona Tree)	25	2 50	Chionanthus Virginica (Va. Fringe Tree)	15	1 50
Aristolochia Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe).	1 00	13 00	Cinnamomum Camphora (Camphor)	25	2 50
Ash. See Fraxinus.			Citrus trifoliata (Hardy Japan Orange)	10	80
Berberis			Clematis		
Canadensis (American Barberry)	20	2 00	flammula (White Virgin's Bower)	20	2 00
nervosa (Nerved-lv'd Barberry)	30	3 00	paniculata (Panicled Virgin's Bower).	50	5 00
repens (Creeping-rooted Barberry).	20	2 00	vitalba (Traveler's Joy)	15	1 25
Thunbergi. Fine for hedges	20	2 00	viticella (Purple Virgin's Bower)	20	1 75
vulgaris (Common Barberry)	10	75	Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush).	15	1 50
vulgaris purpurea (Purple-leaved)	15	1 50	Colutea		
Betula alba (White European Birch)	10	50	arborescens (Shrubby Bladder Senna)	10	75
Americana alba (White Am. Birch)	15	1 25			
alba laciniata (Cut-lv'd Birch)	10	1 00			
alba pendula (Com. Weeping Birch).	10	75			

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS, continued

	Per oz.	Lb.		Per oz.	Lb.
	\$o 10	\$1 00		\$o 10	\$o 60
Cornus paniculata (Panicked Cornel) . . .	10	1 00	Ilex opaca (American Holly) . . .	10	1 00
<i>Canadensis</i> (Bunch-berry) . . .	15	1 50	<i>verticillata</i> (Deciduous Holly) . . .	10	1 00
<i>circinata</i> (Round-leaved Cornel) . . .	15	1 50	Illicium religiosum (Star Anise) . . .	35	3 50
<i>florida</i> (Flowering Dogwood) . . .	10	60	Indigofera Dosua (Indigo Tree) . . .	35	3 50
<i>mascula</i> (Cornelian Cherry) . . .	10	60	<i>tinctoria</i> (Indigo Tree) . . .	30	3 00
<i>sanguinea</i> (Scarlet Dogwood) . . .	10	75	Juglans cordiformis . From Japan . . .	10	60
<i>sericea</i> (Silky Cornel) . . .	10	90	<i>cinerea</i> (Butternut) . . .		
<i>stolonifera</i> (Osier Dogwood) . . .	10	90	qt., 15 cts.; per bus., \$3.50 .		
Crataegus . . .			<i>nigra</i> (Black Walnut) . . .		
<i>coccinea</i> (Scarlet-fruited Thorn) . . .	10	75	per qt., 15 cts.; per bus., \$3.50 .		
<i>cordata</i> (Maple-leaved Thorn) . . .	15	1 50	<i>regia</i> (Common Walnut) . . .		50
<i>Crus-galli</i> (Cockspur Thorn) . . .	10	75	<i>Sieboldii</i> . From Japan . . .	10	60
<i>flava</i> (Summer Haw) . . .	10	1 00	Kalmia angustifolia (American Laurel). . .	40	4 00
<i>Oxyacantha</i> (Hawthorn) . . .	10	60	<i>latifolia</i> (Calico Bush) . . .	40	4 00
Cytisus alpinus (Scotch Laburnum) . . .	15	1 25	Kœlreuteria . . .		
<i>Laburnum</i> (Laburnum) . . .	10	70	<i>paniculata</i> (Chinese Bladder Nut) . . .	10	65
<i>Scoparius</i> . See <i>Genista</i> . . .			Larix Europæa (European Larch) . . .	15	1 25
Daphne Mezereum (Mezereon) . . .	30	3 00	<i>leptolepis</i> (Money Pine of Japan) . . .	40	4 00
Daphniphyllum macropodon . . .	25	2 25	Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay) . . .	10	50
Deutzia crenata . . .	20	2 00	<i>Benzoin</i> (Spice Bush) . . .	10	75
<i>gracilis</i> (Japan Snowflower) . . .	40	4 00	<i>Camphora</i> (Camphor Tree) . . .	10	1 00
<i>scabra</i> (White Deutzia) . . .	25	2 50	Leiophyllum buxifolium (Sand Myrtle). . .	30	3 00
Diospyros Mexicanum . . .	25	2 25	Leucothœ Catesbæi . . .	15	1 50
<i>Lotus</i> (European Persimmon) . . .	15	1 25	<i>racemosa</i> . . .	40	4 00
<i>Virginiana</i> (Wild Persimmon) . . .	10	60	Ligustrum . . .		
Dirca palustris (Leatherwood) . . .	20	2 00	<i>Japonicum</i> (Japan, or Califor. Privet). . .	10	60
Dogwood . See <i>Cornus</i> . . .	-	-	<i>ovalifolium</i> (Oval-leaved Privet) . . .	10	1 00
Edgeworthia . . .			<i>vulgare</i> (Common Privet) . . .	10	45
<i>papyrifera</i> (Indian Paper Tree) . . .	30	3 00	Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum). . .	25	2 50
Elæagnus angustifolia (Oleaster) . . .	20	1 50	Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree) . . .	10	70
<i>pungens</i> (Stinging Oleaster) . . .	40	4 00	Locust . See <i>Gleditschia</i> and <i>Robinia</i> . . .		
<i>umbellatus</i> . From Japan . . .	40	4 00	Lonicera Japonica (Japan Honey-suckle) . . .	10	1 00
Eucalyptus amygdalina (Messmate) . . .	45	4 50	Maclura aurantiaca (Osage Orange) . . .		
<i>gigantea</i> (Stringybark Tree) . . .	45	4 50	100 lbs., \$28 .	10	45
<i>globulus</i> (Tasmania Blue Gum) . . .	50	5 00	Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). . .	15	1 50
<i>rostrata</i> (Flooded Gum) . . .	50	5 00	<i>grandiflora</i> (Large-flowering) . . .	20	2 00
<i>robusta</i> (Brown Gum) . . .	65	6 50	Mahonia aquifolia (European Holly) . . .	10	75
<i>viminalis</i> (Blue Gum) . . .	50	5 00	Maple . See <i>Acer</i> . . .		
Euonymus Hamiltoniana . . .	30	3 00	Mimosa julibrissin . . .	10	75
<i>Europæa</i> (European Burning Bush). . .	10	1 25	Morus alba (White Mulberry) . . .	25	2 25
Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl-bush) . . .	40	4 00	<i>alba fructa nigra</i> . . .	20	2 00
Fagus sylvatica (European Beech) . . .	10	60	<i>Cedrona</i> . . .	50	5 00
<i>sylvatica purpurea</i> (Purple Beech) . . .	20	2 00	<i>Moretti</i> (Dandolos Mulberry) . . .	40	4 00
Fraxinus Americana alba (White American Ash) . . .	10	55	<i>Tatarica</i> (Russian Mulberry) . . .	20	2 00
<i>Biltmoreana</i> . . .	15	1 50	Mulberry . See <i>Morus</i> . . .		
<i>excelsior</i> (European Ash) . . .	10	40	Myrica . . .		
<i>pendula</i> (Weeping Ash) . . .	10	50	<i>Californica</i> (California Wax Myrtle). . .	40	4 00
<i>Ornus</i> (Flowering Ash) . . .	10	60	<i>Carolinensis</i> . . .	10	1 00
<i>sambucifolia</i> (Black, or Water Ash) . . .	10	80	<i>cerifera</i> (Candleberry Myrtle) . . .	15	1 75
<i>viridis</i> (Green Ash) . . .	10	65	Myrtus communis (Common Myrtle) . . .	20	2 00
Fremontia Californica (Califor. Shrub). . .	1 25		Nandina domestica (Sacred Bamboo). . .	50	5 00
Gaultheria procumbens (American Mountain Tea) . . .	20	2 00	Negundo aceroides (Box Elder) . . .	10	60
Gaylussacia . . .			Neillia opulifolia (Nine-bark) . . .		
<i>frondosa</i> (Blue Huckleberry) . . .	30	3 00	per pkt., 25 cts. .		
Genista juncea (Rush-leaved Broom) . . .	10	75	Nuttallia cerasiformis (Osoberry Tree). . .	50	5 00
<i>scoparia</i> (Scotch Broom) . . .	10	65	Nyssa multiflora (Sour Gum Tree) . . .	10	60
<i>tinctoria</i> (Green Broom) . . .	20	2 00	<i>sylvatica</i> . . .	10	90
Ginkgo . See <i>Salisburia</i> . . .			Olea Europæa (European Olive Tree). . .	10	50
Gleditschia horrida (Horrid Thorn) . . .	10	1 00	Oreodaphne Californica (Cal. Laurel) . . .	10	1 00
<i>triacanthos</i> (Honey Locust) . . .			Osage Orange . See <i>Maclura</i> . . .		
100 lbs., \$22 .	10	35	Ostrya Virginica (Iron-wood) . . .	25	2 50
Gymnocladus . . .			Paliurus aculeata (Christ's Thorn) . . .	10	50
<i>Canadensis</i> (Kentucky Coffee Tree). . .	10	65	Parkinsonia aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn) . . .	20	2 00
Halesia diptera (Snowdrop Tree) . . .	20	2 00	Paulownia imperialis (Paulownia) . . .	15	1 75
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl. (Double Rose of Sharon) . . .	15	1 50	Photinia arbutifolia (California Maybush) . . .	15	1 25
Hedera Helix (English Ivy) . . .	10	1 00	<i>Japonica</i> . . .	25	2 50
Hypericum aureum . . .	40	4 00	Platanus occidentalis (Buttonball) . . .	10	55
Idesia polycarpa . From Japan . . .	1 00		<i>orientalis</i> (Oriental Plane) . . .	10	80
Ilex glabra (Inkberry) . . .	15	1 50	Plum . See <i>Prunus</i> . . .		
<i>decidua</i> (Deciduous Holly) . . .	10	1 00	Populus tremula (Haps Tree) . . .	25	2 25
			Prunus Americana (Wild Plum) . . .	15	1 25
			<i>Caroliniana</i> (Carolina Plum) . . .	10	1 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS, continued

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Prunus mollis (Oregon Wild Cherry) . . .	\$0 40	\$4 00
Pennsylvanicum (Amer. Bird Cherry)	15	1 25
serotina (Wild Black Cherry) . . .	10	55
Ptelea trifoliata (Hop Tree)	15	1 25
Rhamnus alaternus (Barren Privet) . . .	10	1 00
Californica (California Coffee Tree)	20	2 00
cathartica (Buckthorn)	10	90
frangula (Alder Buckthorn)	10	1 00
Rhododendron catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron)	75	7 50
Californicum (Calif. Rhododendron)	70	7 00
maximum (Great Laurel)	50	5 00
Rhus aromatica (Fragrant Sumach) . . .	10	1 00
cotinus (Smoke Tree)	25	2 50
glabra (Scarlet Sumach)	10	90
typhina (Staghorn Sumach)	15	1 25
Ribes lacustre (Swamp Gooseberry) . .	50	5 00
sanguineum (Missouri Currant) . . .	25	2 50
Robinia pseudacacia (Yellow Locust) per 100 lbs., \$22	10	35
Rosa canina (Dog Rose). For stocks . .	10	40
blanda (Early Wild Rose)	10	75
Carolina	10	75
lucida (Dwarf Wild Rose)	15	1 25
rubiginosa (Sweetbrier), clean seed.	10	70
rugosa (Ramanas Japan Rose) . . .	15	1 50
Rubus leucodermis (White-skinned Raspberry)	60	6 00
vitifolius	60	6 00
Salisburia adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree)	10	75
Sambucus Canadensis (Amer. Elder) . .	10	75
glauca (California Elder)	15	1 50
Sassafras officinale	10	80
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)	15	1 50
Sophora Japonica (Japanese Sophora). pendula	20	1 75
speciosa. From Arizona	15	1 50
Spartium multiflorum album (White Portugal Broom)	10	75
scoparia. See Genista.		

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Spiræa Douglasii (Douglas' Spiræa) . .	\$0 65	\$6 50
gigantea (Giant Meadow Sweet) . .	80	8 00
salicifolia (Amer. Meadow Sweet).	10	1 00
tomentosa (Hard Hack)	10	1 00
Staphylea pinnata (Eu. Bladdernut) . .	10	1 00
Sterculia platanifolia (Chinese Parasol)	20	2 00
Stuartia pseudo-camellia	50	5 00
Symphoricarpus vulgaris (Indian Cur- rant)	10	1 00
racemosa (Common Snowberry) . .	25	2 50
occidentalis (Wolf-berry)	25	2 50
Syringa vulgaris (Lilac), clean seed .	45	4 50
Japonica (Japan Lilac)	65	6 50
Styrax Japonica	20	2 00
Obassia	30	3 00
Tecoma radicans (Trumpet Creeper) . .	15	1 50
Thea viridis (Green Tea of Japan) . . .	15	1 50
Tilia argentea (Silvery Linden)	15	1 25
Europæa (European Linden)	15	1 25
grandiflora (Large-leaved Linden) .	15	1 25
Trapa natans (Jesuit's Nut)		
per doz. nuts, 20c.		
Ulex Europæa (Furze, Gorse or Whin)	10	85
Ulmus campestris (Common Elm) . . .	15	1 50
Montana (Large-leaved Elm)	15	1 50
pedunculata (effusa) (Spreading Flowered Elm)	20	2 00
Ungnadia speciosa . From Texas	15	1 50
Viburnum acerifolium (Dockmackie) . .	10	75
Cassinoides (Appalachian Tea) . . .	15	1 50
dentatum (Amer. Arrow-wood)	15	1 50
lantana (Wayfaring Tree)	10	1 00
Lentago (Sweet Viburnum)	15	1 25
nudum (American White-rod)	10	1 00
Opulus (Snowball)	15	1 50
Tinus (Laurestinus)	15	1 25
Vitex agnus-castus (Chaste Tree) . . .	10	1 00
Walnuts . See Juglans.		
Zizyphus sativa (Cultivated Jujube) . .	20	2 00

FRUIT SEEDS

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Cherry Pits , Mahaleb	\$0 40	\$30 00	
Black Mazzard	25	18 00	
Domestic	20	15 00	
Currants , Black	\$0 25	2 50	
Red Dutch	20	2 00	
White Dutch	20	2 00	
Gooseberry , Green and yellow	1 00		
Mixed pkt., 10c.	75		
Peach Pits , Natural			
qt., 15c.; bus., \$2			
Pear Seed	15	1 50	
Plum Pits , Green Gage	20	15 00	

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Plum Pits , Damson, for grafting . . .	\$0 25	\$17 00	
Myrobalan	25	20 00	
St. Julien	40		
Domestic	20	10 00	
Quince Seed	\$0 20	2 00	
Raspberry Seed pkt., 10c. .	25	2 50	
Strawberry , Mixed 10c. .	1 00		
Red Alpine 10c. .	1 25		
Vitis Æstivalis (Summer Grape) . . .	25	2 50	
Coignetæ. From Japan	40	4 00	
cordifolia (Frost Grape)	25	2 50	
Labrusca (Northern Fox Grape)	25	2 50	

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS

For Prices, see under head of Tree Seeds

Arborvitæ , American	Thuja occidentalis.
Barberry , Common	Berberis vulgaris.
Purple-leaved	Berberis folio-purpurea.
Japanese	Berberis Thunbergi.
Broom , Scotch	Genista scoparia.
Buckthorn	Rhamnus Catharticus.
Furze , or Gorse	Ulex Europæa.
Hawthorn	Cratægus Oxyacantha.

Hemlock Spruce	Abies Canadensis.
Locust , Honey	Gleditschia triacanthos.
Yellow	Robinia pseudacacia.
Norway Spruce	Picea excelsa.
Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca.
Privet , Japan or California.	Ligustrum Japonicum.
Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare.
Sheepberry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium.

FLOWER SEEDS

Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. After the seeds are up care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed-leaf they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. When the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as *Portulacas* need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in July and August in the open and in September in boxes and placed in coldframes. They will make strong plants by spring and flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts begin, and then always remove during the day whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border from July to September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require several months and some even as long as two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which when large enough may be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain. The seeds of some species of hardy perennials often lie in the ground for six or eight months before germinating, so that patience with them is often unexpectedly rewarded.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the midday sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in a very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sod in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant them into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate unless great care be

taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, and watered very sparingly.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give it to them by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times; this will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

Primula Sinensis.—Sow the seeds in drills in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest-sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into 2- or 2½-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5- or 6-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this any flower-stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors during summer. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted room not too warm; they should not be moved about often.

Cineraria.—This is a rather difficult plant to grow if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the *Primula Sinensis*. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued until the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious watering. When the flower-stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a *cool* greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist.

Calceolaria.—The seeds are very small and should be sown on the surface of shallow boxes filled with a light, sandy soil which has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush is best. To retain the moisture the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants appear. The box should have plenty of light but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in 8-inch pots. If the plants become root-bound they are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a *cool* greenhouse in the winter, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching.

Pansy.—For spring blooming the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a cold-frame with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light is essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July and transplant in beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

Petunias.—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently, but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be 1 inch apart; cover the seeds very slightly with sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand, replace the slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently. Later the larger plants may be transplanted into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, every plant should be preserved until the blossoms appear.



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VARIOUS TYPES OF ASTERS

Selected List of Flower Seeds

Our complete list of Flower Seeds begins on page 98

ASTER *(Half-hardy Annual)*

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April, in cold-frame, spent hotbed, or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in Asters. When used they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of unslaked lime, or fresh wood ashes, stirred into the surface of the Aster beds, form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. Grow 10 or 12 inches high; large, chrysanthemum-like flowers.

2250	White	pkt., 10
2251	Scarlet	10
2252	Dark Blue	10
2253	Light Blue	10
2254	Carmine	10
2255	Rose	10
2260	Mixed	per oz., \$1.25. 10

TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY PERFECTION. Grows stiffly erect and about 18 inches tall. Remarkable for the brilliant colors of its great incurved flowers.

2265	Amethyst	pkt., 10
2266	Snow-White	10
2268	Apple Blossom	10
2269	Crimson	10
2270	Rose	10
2271	Scarlet	10
2273	Light Blue	10
2274	Blood-Red	10
2279	Mixed	per oz., \$1.25. 10

DWARF NON PLUS ULTRA. Beautiful class; 6 inches high; fine for borders.

2280	White	pkt., 10
2281	Rose	10
2282	Crimson	10
2283	Dark Blue	10
2285	Mixed	per oz., \$1.50. 10

VICTORIA. Plants of this magnificent race bear from 10 to 20 fine, beautifully reflexed flowers in an elegant pyramid about 18 inches high. The best sort for pot culture.

2287	White	pkt., 10
2289	Rose	10
2290	Peach Blossom	10
2291	Light Blue	10
2292	Dark Blue	10
2293	Dark Scarlet	10
2294	Mixed	per oz., \$2.50. 10

COMET. This most artistic Aster has become a fixed type. The outer petals are wavyly reflexed, centering in a whorl of shorter curled and twisted ones; forms flowers of extraordinary size and beauty.

2298	Rose	pkt., 10
2299	Carmine	10
2300	Light Blue	10
2301	Dark Blue	10
2302	Snow-White	10
2303	Peach Blossom	10
2304	Crimson	10
2306	Mixed	per oz., \$1.25. 10
2308	Giant White	10
2310	" Rose	10
2311	" Light Blue	10
2312	" Dark Blue	10
2313	" Crimson	10
2314	" Sulphur-Yellow	10
2316	" Mixed	per oz., \$1.25. 10

QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful, spreading habit. Height, 1½ feet.

2328	White	pkt., 10
2329	Violet-Red	10
2330	Crimson	10
2331	Scarlet	10
2332	Rose	10
2333	Dark Blue	10
2334	Light Blue	10
2335	Lavender	10
2336	Mixed	per oz., 75c. 10

BALL, or JEWEL. Flowers long-stemmed, quite round; especially desirable for cutting or bunching. Dwarf and free-flowering.

2348	White	pkt., 10
2349	Apple Blossom	10
2350	Crimson	10
2351	Dark Blue	10
2352	Light Blue	10
2353	Mixed	per oz., \$1.25. 10

BRANCHING. This vigorous type forms broad, handsome bushes, covered with large, long-stemmed and long-petaled flowers that are graceful and feathery in effect.

2353a	Dark Blue	pkt., 10
2354	Crimson	10
2355	Pink	10
2356	White	10
2357	Purple	10
2358	Lavender	10
2359	Mixed	per oz., 75c. 10
2360	Branching Comet, White	10
2361	" " Pink	10
2362	" " Crimson	10
2363	" " Mixed	oz., \$1. 10

OSTRICH PLUME. Splendid class; fine for cutting; beautifully colored flowers.

2364	Dark Blue	pkt., 10
2365	White	10
2366	Rose	10
2367	Mixed	per oz., \$1. 10

HOHENZOLLERN. Enormous flowers; valuable for cutting.

2368	White	pkt., 10
2369	Rose	10
2370	Azure-Blue	10

RAY. Fine for cutting.

2375	White	pkt., 10
2376	Rose	10
2377	Blue	10

CHRISTMAS TREE. Very fine class.

2379	White	pkt., 10
2380	Rose	10
2381	Blue	10
2382	Mixed	10

VARIOUS ASTERS

2383	Mignon. Pure white	pkt., 10	2396	Mixed German Quilled . . oz., 50c. .	pkt., 5
2384	Lady Aster (<i>Lady in White</i>). Pure white . .	10	2398	Single Annual	10
2386	Triumph. Scarlet	10	2400	Perennial	10
2389	Snowball. Pure white	10			

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS

These collections are put up by the famous German Aster-growers, and they contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection the colors are separate, the collection of 24 Victoria Prize, for instance, containing one packet each of 24 separate and distinct colors of that class.

24	Victoria Prize	\$1 50	18	Dw'f Chrysanthemum-fl'd. .	\$1 00	6	Princess	\$0 60
18	" "	1 25	12	" " " "	75	12	Large Rose-flowered . . .	75
12	" " " "	90	6	" " " "	50	6	" " " "	45
6	" " " "	50	12	Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet .	75	6	Queen	45
24	Truffaut's Perfection . . .	1 25	8	" " " "	50	12	Imbricated Pompon . . .	90
18	" " " "	1 00	6	" " " "	40	6	" " " "	50
12	" " " "	75	12	Giant Comet	1 00	5	White-centered Crown . .	50
6	" " " "	45	8	" " " "	75	6	Ball, or Jewel	50
5	Branching	40	6	" " " "	60			

AGERATUM

For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue, no annual is so good as the Ageratum, which shows some exquisite and unusual shades of this color. Though ordinarily used in bedding and borders in contrast with such plants as geraniums, perillas, amarantus, etc., the rose, white and blue sorts are all exceedingly attractive when mingled with alyssum, candytuft and similar plants. They grow so well almost anywhere that many combinations are possible for them. The plants are neat, bushy and erect, with a continual profuse clustering of pretty bush-like flowers throughout the season. The dwarf, blue sorts make fine borders. Sow under glass early in the season or, later, outdoors in a mellow seed-bed. Seeds sown in August will produce good plants for winter flowering.



AGERATUM

2420	conspicuum. This and the next are tender perennials; sow early; flowers white; 1 ft	pkt., 5
2422	Lasseauxi. Rose-colored clusters; 1 ft. . .	5
2424	Mexicanum (hA). Parent stock of the hardy annuals below; flowers blue; 1½ ft.	oz., 40c. . pkt., 5
2425	" album. White; 1½ ft.	oz., 50c. . 5
2426	" Dwarf Blue. 9 in.; fine for edgings	60c. . 5
2427	" Dwarf White. Pretty for contrast; 9 in.; fine for edgings	60c. . 5
2428	" Little Dorrit. Six inches high, 1 foot across; flowers azure-blue	75c. . 10
2430	" Swanley Blue. A fine large-flowered sort; 1 ft.	75c. . 10
2431	" Blue Perfection. Very fine dwarf; 9 in.; splendid	75c. . 10
2432	" Princess Victoria Louise. Dwarf light blue; white center	\$1.00 . 10
2434	" Mixed. All annual varieties	40c. . 5

ALYSSUM

For borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting, we recommend a liberal use of this dainty little flower. In borders, sow thickly so as to form masses, and quite early in spring or even the previous autumn. For winter bloom sow late in August, and thin the seedlings to about a dozen for a good-sized basket. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will come.

2440	maritimum (<i>Sweet Alyssum</i>) (hA). Fragrant white flowers all summer . . oz., 30c. .	pkt., 5
2441	" compactum, Little Gem. Grows erect; 6 in.	" 40c. . 5
2444	" Thorburn's Bouquet. Very dwarf and compact; best for pots and borders; 3 in. .	10
2446	" procumbens, White Carpet. Of trailing habit; flowers profusely . . oz., 50c. .	10
2448	saxatile compactum (<i>Gold Dust</i>) (hP). Single plants easily cover a square foot in a year, and produce many hundreds of bright yellow flower-heads. Grayish foliage. 1 ft. . oz., 60c. .	5
2450	argenteum. Similar to the above, but dwarfer; 6 in.	" 60c. . 5

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

(Hardy Perennials)

A most desirable border plant in all its many varieties. It forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly, is quite hardy, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Sow seed in the open ground in spring, preferably where the plants are to grow, and thin to about a foot apart. They may also be sown in the fall for flowering the following season. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but such rare sorts as *A. cœrulea* and *A. chrysantha* do best in partially shaded, well-drained nooks. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed.

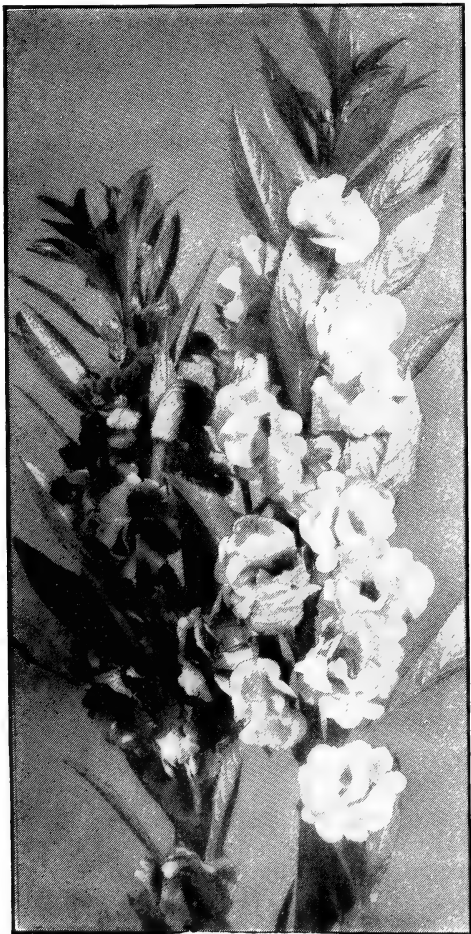
2453	Canadensis.	Scarlet and yellow; very fine	pkt.,	10
2456	caryophylloides.	Oddly striped with red and white; 1½ ft.		10
2458	chrysantha.	Flowers large, long-spurred, canary-colored; 3 ft.		10
2460	cœrulea	<i>(Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine)</i> . One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Sepals deep blue, petals white; 3 ft.		
2461	“	hybrida.	Large-flowered, long-spurred hybrid	25
2463	ecalcarata.	Terra-cotta brown, white-tipped, star-shaped flowers		10
2464	flabellata nana alba.	White flowers; very early; 1 ft.		10
2465	glandulosa vera.	One of the handsomest hardy perennials in cultivation; stems 2 feet high, with sometimes 50 to 80 blossoms over 3 inches in diameter, of the deepest blue with pure white corolla; a splendid flower		
2468	truncata.	Dwarf; scarlet and yellow; 1 ft.		10
2470	Skinneri	<i>(Mexican Columbine)</i> . Very handsome and quite distinct; spurs and sepals long, crimson and light green; 3 ft.		
2472	vulgaris, Double White.	Showy and lasting; 2 ft		5
2473	“	Mixed.	Best colors	per oz., 30c. 5
2474	“	Single Mixed.	Many good sorts	“ 30c. 5
Collection of Aquilegia, including 12 choice varieties				60

BALSAM

(*Impatiens Balsamina.* hhA)

A native of India, the garden Balsam loves hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and from seed sown in the open ground in May soon form handsome bushes thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. Balsams are not often given room for perfect development; they will easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way. For the finest flowers choice seed is more than usually essential, for cultivation and selection have wrought wonders with this plant. We offer only the finest *double* sorts.

2480	Double White	oz., 75c. .	pkt.	5
2481	“ Peach Blossom	oz., 75c. .		5
2482	“ Carmine	“ 75c. .		5
2484	“ Lavender	“ 75c. .		5
2486	“ Rose	“ 75c. .		5
2487	“ Bright Scarlet	“ 75c. .		5
2488	“ Red, Spotted White	“ 75c. .		5
2489	“ Solferino	“ 75c. .		5
2490	“ Dark Blood-Red	“ 75c. .		5
2492	“ Pale Yellow	“ 75c. .		5
2494	Camellia-flowered White. Flowers of extra size, double and full-centered, with reflexed petals. The most elegant of all Balsams per oz., 75c. . pkt., 5			
2498	Camellia-flowered Mixed. All the best colors per oz., 75c. . 5			
2500	Finest Double Mixed “ 50c. . 5			
Collections of Balsams, including—				
6 varieties Improved Camellia-flowered				65
12	“ Double Rose-flowered			65
6	“ “ “ “ “ “			35



DOUBLE BALSAM

CALENDULA

Hardy annuals about a foot high. The seed may be sown in the open ground quite early in spring, and the plants will be in bloom early in summer, and continue until late in the autumn. The flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange, are produced in great profusion, and are strongly effective in beds, borders or backgrounds. The dried flowers are sometimes used for flavoring soups and stews.

2520	officinalis (<i>Pot Marigold</i>). Rich orange	per oz., 20c. .	pkt., 5
2521	“ grandiflora . Very large-flowered; new strain	per oz., 30c. .	5
2522	“ “ sulphurea . Light yellow, large-flowered, extra choice	“ 30c. .	5
2523	“ Nankeen . A rich soft shade	“ 25c. .	5
2524	“ Meteor . Creamy center, edged with orange; especially attractive	“ 25c. .	5
2526	“ Prince of Orange . Glittering orange and yellow; very vivid-flowered	“ 25c. .	5
2530	“ ranunculoides (<i>Garden Marigold</i>). Handsome double flowers	“ 30c. .	5
2536	“ pluvialis (<i>Cape Marigold</i>). White or ivory	“ 25c. .	5
2538	“ Pongei fl. pl. Handsome double white flowers	“ 25c. .	5

CALLIOPSIS

This is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red maroons and browns. Sow in the open ground in spring, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes neat staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting, especially *C. grandiflora* and *C. lanceolata*.

2548	bicolor nana . Ray of gold; 6 to 8 inches	per oz., 50c. .	pkt., 10
2550	marmorata (hA). Maroon and gold; 1½ ft.	“ 30c. .	5
2551	coronata (hA). Yellow; very fine; 1½ ft.	“ 30c. .	5
2552	cardaminifolia (hA). Red and yellow; 1½ ft.	“ 30c. .	5
2553	Drummondii (<i>Golden Wave</i>) (hA). Gold and brown; 1 ft.	“ 30c. .	5
2554	elegans picta (hA). Yellow and brown; 2 ft.	“ 30c. .	5
2555	bicolor hybrida fl. pl. Mixed; 1 ft.	“ 30c. .	5
2556	Mixed Annual Sorts	“ 25c. .	5

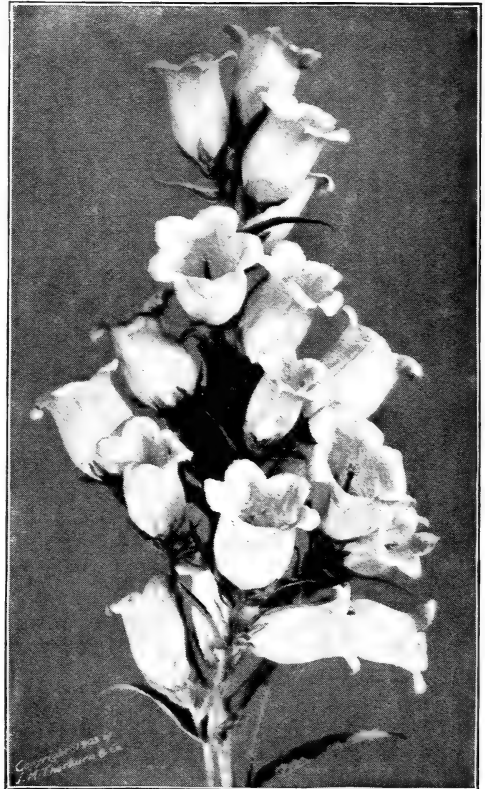
COREOPSIS

2560	grandiflora (hP). Large flowers of rich yellow; 2 ft.	10
2562	lanceolata (hP). Yellow, with brown eye. One of the best yellow flowers for cutting	oz., 75c. . 10
2563	California Sunbeams (hP). Flowers very large, in a great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown; 1 ft. oz., 75c.	10

CAMPANULA

(*Canterbury Bell*)

These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious, and finest full-bloom specimens of such varieties as *C. calycanthema* can be transplanted to pots for house decoration by soaking the soil about them with water and lifting with a ball of earth. Sow seed of biennials outdoors early in July and thin or transplant to temporary quarters until October. Transplant, then, 6 or 8 inches apart, in a coldframe, where they will make large plants by spring and are as easily cared for as pansies. The old practice of covering Canterbury Bells with leaves through winter is not satisfactory. Transplant in spring, 18 to 20 inches apart, in beds where they are to bloom. In June and July they flower most profusely, and are in fine form a long time. They also



CAMPANULA

CAMPANULA, continued

make beautiful pot-plants for Easter. If sown early in good soil, the hardy perennials will bloom early the next year. All varieties like a rich, sandy soil with good drainage.

2575	Carpatica (hP). Deep blue; 6 in. For rockeries, borders, beds and edgings . oz., 50c. . pkt., 5
2576	“ alba . Flowers white; 6 in. per oz., 60c. . 5
2578	“ Mixed . Dwarf sorts “ 50c. . 5
2582	Medium Blue (<i>Canterbury Bell</i>) (hB). Blooms first year if sown early; 2 ft. 30c. . 5
2583	“ White . Pretty for contrasts “ 40c. . 5
2584	“ Rose “ 40c. . 5
2585	“ Striped . Very fine “ 50c. . 5
2586	“ Mixed “ 30c. . 5
2588	“ Double Blue . Rich, heavy, curious flowers, through summer and fall 10
2589	“ “ White . Of waxy appearance 10
2590	“ “ Rose 10
2592	“ “ Mixed 10
2598	“ calycanthema (<i>Cup and Saucer</i>) (hB). Blue; symmetrical; often has 35 to 40 flowers open at the same time on a single plant. Beautiful for pots or borders. 2 ft. 10
2599	“ calycanthema alba . A white-flowered variety of the above 10
2602	“ “ Mixed . Shades of blue and white 10
2604	“ Prize Mixture of all colors, Medium, Calycanthema, Single and Double . oz., 75c. . 10
2605	amabilis (hP). Light blue flowers, nearly 2 inches in diameter. The many-branched flower-stems are 2 to 3 ft. high 25
2606	macrostyla . Large, lovely violet flowers; 3 ft. Hardy annual 10
2607	Loreyi, Blue . Very pretty hardy annual 5
2608	nobilis alba . White, semi-double; 2½ ft.; June. Hardy biennial 10
2610	persicifolia grandiflora, Blue (hP). Hardy perennials, with superb large flowers; for finest effects plant the blue and white varieties together; 2 to 4 ft. June and July 25
2611	“ grandiflora alba . A white-flowered variety of the above 25
2612	“ “ Fine Mixed . Very showy 25
2614	Pyramidalis (<i>Chimney Bellflower</i>) (hP). Spikes 3 to 4 ft. tall, erect, pyramidal; flowers large and of a beautiful blue; blooms in late summer and autumn 5
2615	“ alba . A white-flowered variety of the above 5
2616	grandiflora Mariesii (hP). A fine dwarf, dark blue variety growing 1 ft. high 10
2617	“ macranthum (hP). Dwarf habit, rarely exceeds 3 feet in height; intense bright blue flowers 3 to 5 inches across; lives 8 to 10 years. 25
2618	Vidalii (gP). White, very floriferous; tender perennial; 2 ft. 10
2619	Sibirica (hB). Blue. Blooms first year if sown early 5
	Collection of Campanulas , including 12 varieties choicest sorts 60

CANDYTUFT

(Iberis)

The Candytufts are among our best flowers for edgings, for bedding or massing, for rockeries and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant, and all are profuse in bloom. Sow outdoors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month, and late in July for fall flowers. Give rich soil and water freely.

2624	affinis, Dwarf (hA). Neat and pretty bedder; 6 in per oz., 25c. . pkt., 5
2625	amara (hA). White; 1 ft. per oz., 20c. . 5
2626	coronaria (<i>Rocket Candytuft</i>) (hA). Of candelabra form; flowers in upright spikes . oz., 20c. . 5
2627	“ Empress . Especially attractive; 1 ft. “ 40c. . 5
2628	“ Little Prince . Very large heads of pure white flowers. Fine for borders and pots; 6 in. 10
2630	“ Giant Hyacinth-flowered . White per oz., 40c. . 5
2632	odorata (hA). Small white fragrant flowers “ 20c. . 5
2634	umbellata (hA). Purple-flowered; 1 ft. “ 25c. . 5
2635	“ carnea . Flesh-colored; 1 ft. “ 25c. . 5
2636	“ Dunnetti . Dark crimson; 1 ft. “ 25c. . 5
2637	“ lilacina . Lilac; 1 ft. “ 25c. . 5
2638	“ carminea . Bright carmine; 1 ft. “ 40c. . 5
2640	“ Queen of Italy . Dwarf, erect; fine pink flowers; 6 in. “ 40c. . 5
2642	“ Dwarf Hybrids . Mixed colors. Neat, pretty and long in bloom; 6 in. “ 50c. . 5
2648	“ Mixed Annual Sorts “ 20c. . 5

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFTS. These are shrubby, hardy, evergreen plants, and make a magnificent showing the second year from seed. They bloom very early, cushioning rock ledges, borders or unsightly, rough spaces with banks of bloom. Sow outdoors either in spring or fall in any sunny place.

2656	sempervirens . The white flowers remain fresh nearly a month; 1 ft 10
2658	Gibraltarica . Beautiful blush-white; 1 ft. 10
	Collection of Candytuft , including 6 vars. choicest annual sorts 30



CARNATIONS (See page 72)

CARNATION

(Dianthus Caryophyllus)

The splendid Carnation of the florist is a very interesting plant to grow from seed, and it is not over-exacting. Sown under glass in early spring, or later in the open ground, the plants will flower finely the second summer. For largest, richest flowers we recommend their culture in pots of rich soil, but with many they are also garden favorites, and grown in this way flowers of good quality may be enjoyed all summer if given plenty of water, good soil and a mulch about their roots. With tall varieties, neat staking and tying is also necessary. Young plants are perfectly hardy outdoors, but when two or three years old they are injured by winter cold, so that sowings should be made every year.

MARGARET CARNATIONS are an extra-vigorous race especially adapted for outdoor culture. They are very neat in habit, and remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers, produced in five months from sowing. For masses of bloom few plants are finer; and for pots also, their neat habit makes them very suitable. Grown as annuals, from seed sown every spring, they are most satisfactory. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations, Provence, France.

2670	Margaret, Double White.	Large, perfect flowers; 1½ ft.	pkt., 10
2671	" " Yellow.	A clear, soft shade; 1½ ft.	25
2672	" " Improved Double Yellow.	Beautiful shade; 1½ ft.	50
2673	" " Tall Mixed.	2 ft.	per oz., \$1.50. 10
2674	" " Half Dwarf Mixed.	1½ ft.	\$1.50. 10
2675	" " Very Dwarf Mixed.	1 ft.	25
2678	Giant Margaret.	Extra-large and perfect-flowering, in a rich variety of colors, including yellow; 80 per cent of the flowers come double; 1 ft.	25

PERPETUAL CARNATIONS. This race has large, elegantly formed flowers, continually abloom upon closely branched, symmetrical plants, often called, from their neat habit, "Tree Carnations."

2686	Chabaud Perpetual Double.	Mixed, yellow, red, white, etc.; 1½ ft. Blooms in 7 months	25
2687	Dwarf Perpetual (<i>à tige de fer</i>).	1 ft.	50
2688	Marie Chabaud.	Pure canary-yellow; the most beautiful and most fragrant yellow	50
2689	Comtesse de Paris.	Very dwarf; yellow; comes true from seed	50
2690	Jeanne Dionis.	Enormous flowers of the purest white color and most perfect form	50
2691	Mme. B. Chabaud.	Flowers yellow, shading to salmon and bright cherry-red	50
2692	Sparkling (<i>Etincelant</i>).	Bright glittering red of surpassing richness	50
2693	Giant Perpetual White.	Very large, perfectly double; flowers in seven months after sowing.	50
2694	" " Yellow.	Eighty per cent come true to color; creamy to golden yellow	50
2696	" " Fine Mixed.	Enormous flowers, perfectly double; splendid colors	50

BORDER CARNATIONS, ETC. We invite attention to the splendid collections below.

2704	Red Grenadine, Double.	Brilliant scarlet; 2 ft.	pkt., 25
2705	Enfant de Nice (<i>Improved Giant-flowered</i>).	All colors. Flowers in six months from seed	25
2706	Early Dwarf Vienna, Double Mixed.	Fine for garden culture and for cutting; 1 ft.	10
2707	Early Dwarf Vienna, Double White.	Very fine; always comes true white	10
2708	Fine Double Mixed.	Many colors 2 ft.	10
2710	Double Mixed.	. . . . .	per oz., \$1. 5

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF CARNATIONS

50 varieties	Carnation and Picotee	\$3 00	12 varieties	Carnation and Picotee	\$1 00
25 " " " "		1 75	6 " " " "		50
18 " " " "		1 25			

CASTOR BEANS. See *Ricinus*, page 90

CELOSIA

(tA)

Beautiful foliage plants blooming in late summer and autumn, and producing large showy plumes, curled and curved, very much resembling ostrich feathers.

2715	Ostrich Feather, Crimson	10
2718	" " Orange	10

CENTAUREA

C. Cyanus, the popular cornflower, is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiser Blumen," and sometimes as "Bachelor's Button." These are bright-flowered plants of hardiest nature and simplest culture, yet esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. When placed in water the flowers increase in size.

PERENNIAL FLOWERING. A dry, sandy soil of moderate fertility seems to suit them best.

2724	macrocephala.	Flower-heads large, showy, bright yellow; 3 ft.	pkt., 10
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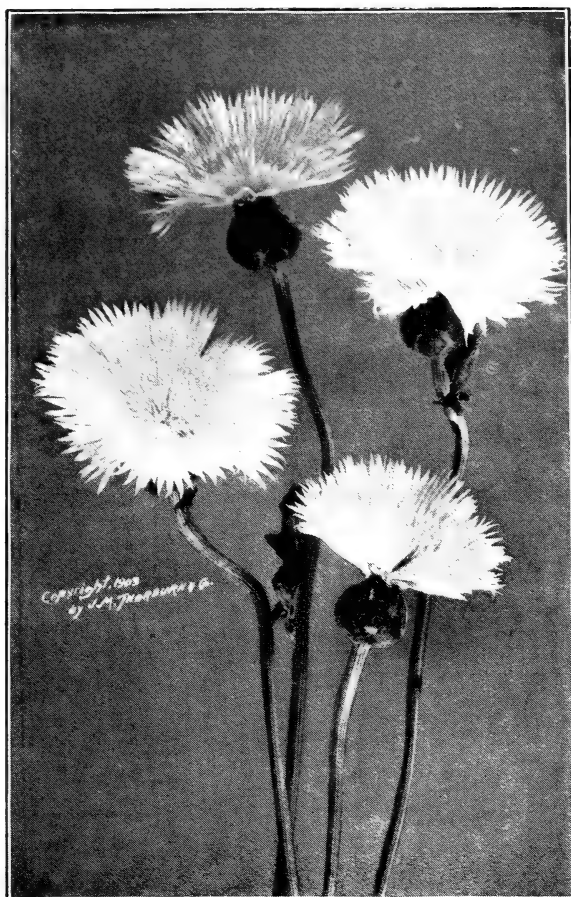
CENTAUREA, continued

PERENNIAL SILVER-LEAVED. These are used for borders or edgings, and thrive anywhere. Flowers white, leaves grayish; height 1 ft.; half-hardy.

- 2728 *candidissima* . . . 1,000 seeds, \$1. pkt., 10
 2729 *Clementei* . . . 1,000 seeds, 50c. . 10
 2730 *gymnocarpa* Oz., 80c. . 10

HARDY ANNUALS. These flower finest in full sun and thin soil. Sow in the open ground in spring.

- 2731 *Americana*. Flowers lilac-purple; 3 ft. . per oz., 40c. . pkt., 5
imperialis—
 2732 *White* . . . } Very large- . 10
 2733 *Lilac* . . . } flowered { . 10
 2734 *Yellow* . . . } hardy { . 10
 2735 *Mixed* . . . } class. { . 10
 2737 *odorata*, *Chameleon*. Yellow and rose; fragrant; superb. 10
 2738 *Margaritæ*. Pure white, 2½ inches across, exquisitely lacinated and delightfully scented; forms stocky, well-budded little bushes. A garden treasure; 1½ ft. 10
 2739 *moschata* (*Purple Sweet Sultan*). 5
 2739a " *alba* (*White Sweet Sultan*) 5
 2739b " *Mixed Sweet Sultan* 5
 2740 *suaveolens* (*Yellow Sweet Sultan*). Fine 5
 2741 *Cyanus* (*Cornflower*), *Emperor William*. Dark blue; 1½ ft. . . Oz., 25c. . 5
 2744 " *Victoria*, *Dwarf Compact*. Only 9 inches high; for pots and edgings; azure-blue; very fine 10
 2746 " *nana compacta hybrida*. Another charming dwarf. All colors mixed; 9 in. pkt., 10
 2748 " *Mixed* per oz., 25c. . 5
 2750 " *Double Mixed*. Odd and pretty 5
 Collection of 6 varieties of *C. Cyanus* (*Cornflower*) 30



CENTAUREA

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Do not confound these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seed in frames or window-boxes, and afterwards transplanting to the garden; or seed may be sown where the plants are to flower, if the seedlings are thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. A little pinching back in early growth makes the plants bushy and shapely. Average height, 1 to 1½ ft.

- 2760 *Coronarium*, *Double White* per oz., 30c. . pkt., 5
 2761 " " *Yellow*. The flowers are perfect bosses of gold . . . per oz., 30c. . 5
 2762 " " *sulphureum*. Pale yellow 40c. . 5
 2763 " " *imbricatum*, *Mixed* 40c. . 5
 2767 " " *Mixed*. Yellow, white, etc. 40c. . 5
 2772 *Tricolor*, *White*. *Tricolor* sorts have beautiful rings and eyes of color . . . 40c. . 5
 2773 " *Yellow* 40c. . 5
 2774 " *Scarlet*. Dark and rich 40c. . 5
 2776 " *Golden Feather*. Foliage rich yellow; flowers bright red and white. . . 50c. . 5
 2778 " *Eclipse*. Yellow, with velvety brown band 50c. . 5
 2779 " *Burridgeanum*. Crimson-maroon, with white edge and inner circle. . . 40c. . 5
 2782 " *Mixed*. All colors 40c. . 5
 2784 " *Double Golden*. Very handsome 75c. . 10
 2786 " " *White* 75c. . 10
 2787 " " *Mixed* 90c. . 10

COCKSCOMB, continued

2848	All-Aglow.	Large, fiery scarlet combs; quite dwarf	pkt., 10
2850	Queen of Dwarfs.	Six or 8 inches tall, with ruby heads almost as broad	10
2852	Glasgow Prize.	Dark leaves and crimson combs; 1 ft.	10
2856	Dwarf Fiery Scarlet.	A miniature plant, with enormous combs of intense fiery red	10
2857	" Yellow	. . . . .	10
2858	" White	. . . . .	10
2859	" Crimson	. . . . .	10
2860	Mixed	. . . . . per oz., 75c.	5

COSMOS

This is now one of the notable fall flowers, the specialist's skill having recently added much to its beauty. A strong, tall-growing annual, its bold flowers have yet an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. From seed started early in the house or frame the plants will be 3 or 4 feet high by July, and tossing into the air a perfect storm of bright-colored, daisy-like flowers, fine for cutting. If topped when half-grown the plants will bloom much earlier, the check seeming to induce immediate flowering. We offer only the choice large-flowering strains. To make sure of flowering early, Cosmos should be started indoors and transplanted into dry, sandy, or poor soil, in a sunny situation.

	Giant Fancy.	Flowers often 5 inches wide, and with the petals beautifully fringed.	
2872	" White	. . . . .	pkt., 10
2873	" Red.	Deep and dark	10
2874	" Pink.	Bright clear shades	10
2875	" Yellow Gold.	Beautiful shade	10
2876	" Mixed.	All shades from pure white to deep crimson	10
2878	Perfection Pink	. . . . .	10
2879	" White	. . . . .	10
2880	" Crimson	. . . . .	10
2883	Tints of Dawn.	Of compact, bushy growth, early flowering. The handsome white circular flowers are delicately flushed with rose around the center	10
2888	Marguerite.	Petals deeply and irregularly fringed; in various bright colors	10
2890	New Striped.	A charming and distinct new class of flowers with large white centers, and the petals deeply striped with white	25
2893	Early-flowering, Mixed	. . . . . per oz., 40c.	5

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

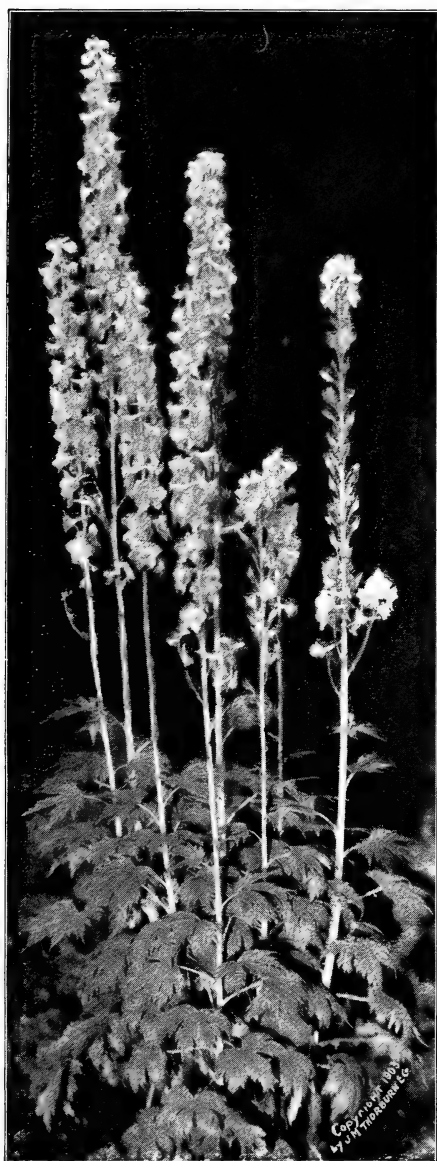
In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers can be seen from a long distance and are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs, which are favorites for bedding. Improvements are continually being made in the size of the flowers, as well as in the length and fullness of the spikes. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. They are sometimes increased by division, but are much more robust when grown from seed. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure their blooms are the finest. They must have plenty of room to grow; 1½ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. These include the Rocket and Hyacinth-flowered, so called from their long, narrow flower-spikes. They bloom best in a rather cool, moist soil. Sow seed in the open border, either in spring or fall, preferably the latter, so that germination may take place very early in spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to stand 6 to 18 inches apart, according to variety. The shades of color include light, dark and azure-blue, white, buff, rose, apple-blossom, pink, brick-red, red-lilac, dark lilac, violet and fawn. The varieties are seldom kept separate, as they are quite as pretty and convenient for cutting when sown in mixture. Some of these are really hardy biennials, but because they bloom the first season we treat them as hardy annuals.

2904	Ajaxis Dwarf Rocket.	Finest colors; beautiful for bedding; 1 ft.	per oz., 30c. . pkt., 5
2905	" Tall Rocket.	Long, showy spikes; 2 ft.	per oz., 30c. . 5
2906	" Ranunculus-flowered.	Double; colors fine; 2 ft.	" 30c. . 5
2908	" Tall Branching.	Choice mixed; 2 ft.	5
2910	cardiopetalum.	Beautiful blue flowers; 1 ft.	per oz., 40c. . 5
2912	Emperor, Branching Rose.	This and the next are splendidly bright and showy, often showing 40 or 50 erect spikes of flowers; 2 ft.	per oz., 60c. . 5
2913	" Branching White.	Beautiful for cutting	60c. . 5
2914	Newport Pink.	A new rose-colored and very beautiful free-flowering sort. If sown outdoors in spring it will bloom by first of August; 2 ft.	10

DELPHINIUM, continued

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. These are usually taller than the annuals, requiring more space between the plants. If sown in fall or very early in spring, nearly all will bloom the first season. The foliage is clean and pretty; habit strong and neat; flower-spikes long and dazzling.



DELPHINIUM

- 2918 **Barlowi.** Large, dark blue flowers; extra-fine pkt., 25
- 2920 **Brunonianum.** Lovely blue, musk-scented flowers; very distinct; 3 ft. 25
- 2921 **cardinale.** Orange-scarlet. A California native; 2 ft. 25
- 2922 **Cashmerianum.** Spreading, many-branched; flowers often 2 in. wide; deep purplish blue; superb; 3 ft. 25
- 2924 **Chinese Mixed** (*C. grandiflorum*). The stems have many lateral branches, with large flowers ranging from pure white to deep indigo-blue. Young seedlings will bloom from midsummer until frost; 2 ft. . oz., 50c. . 5
- 2926 **elatum, Blue** (*Bee Larkspur*). Soft, clear blue flowers in tall spikes; 3 ft. . per oz., 50c. . 5
- 2927 **elatum hybridum, Finest Mixed.** Very showy. per oz., 50c. . 5
- 2929 **formosum.** Brilliant blue, white center; especially fine and attractive; 3 ft. . oz., 75c. . 10
- 2930 **hybridum fl. pl.** Finest double sorts in choice colors; a superb mixture; 3 ft. 25
- 2933 **nudicaule.** The only pure bright scarlet. Dwarf and compact in growth, with flower stems of fine length; 1 ft. A native of California. 25
- 2934 **Zalil** (*sulphureum*). Very beautiful hardy perennial, with long spikes of yellow flowers 25

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF DELPHINIUMS

12	varieties	Dwarf Rocket	\$o	50
6	"	"		30
12	"	Tall Rocket		50
6	"	"		30
6	"	Dwarf Candelabra		35
6	"	Emperor		35
6	"	Ranunculus-flowered		30
8	"	Tall Branching		35
6	"	"		25
6	"	Hybridum, Finest Double		75

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

The state flower of California. An annual, very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in spring, or late in autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next spring. Useful as a pot-plant and for cut-flowers.

- 2942 **Californica.** The so-called California Poppy. Rich yellow per oz., 40c. . pkt., 5
- 2943 " **alba.** Creamy white " 40c. . 5
- 2944 " **Rose Cardinal** 5
- 2944a " **Carmine King.** Carmine-rose 10
- 2945 " **canaliculata rosea.** Most beautiful 5
- 2946 **crocea.** Pure deep orange per oz., 40c. . 5
- 2947 " **Double Orange** " 50c. . 5
- 2948 " **Double White** 5
- 2950 **Golden West.** A superb variety, with very large flowers of deep yellow; 2 ft. 5
- 2951 **Douglasii.** Very pretty new yellow variety from California 5
- 2952 **tenuifolia.** Bright yellow; leaves dense and finely cut; 1 ft. 5
- 2954 **maritima.** Canary-yellow, with orange center; leaves grayish and beautifully cut 5
- 2955 **Mandarin.** Red-gold flowers, orange within and scarlet without per oz., 50c. . 5
- 2960 **Mixed** " 30c. . 5



COSMOS (See page 75)

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis)

These dainty elegant little flowers are hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils, and, like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders, or edgings, thickly sprinkled with pretty flower-sprays, and will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room or coldframe. Once at home in a garden they establish themselves by self-seeding. All the varieties are general favorites. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second. Average height, 6 inches.

2970	Myosotis alpestris.	A pretty trailer, with blue flowers	per oz., 75c. . .	pkt., 10
2970a	alpestris, Indigo-Blue.	Like the above, but with indigo-blue flowers		10
2971	“ rosea.	Rosy flowers; a pretty contrast for blue and white varieties		10
2972	“ alba.	White; especially pretty	per oz., 75c. .	10
2973	“ elegantissima.	Blue; leaves white-edged; very attractive		10
2974	“ nana cœrulea.	Very dwarf, compact; sky-blue		10
2975	“ robusta grandiflora (Eliza Fonrobert).	Grown extensively for cutting. Florets large; sky-blue, with yellow eye, in large clusters		10
2976	“ Victoria.	Symmetrical and strong-growing; dwarf habit; flowers large, globular, sky-blue, abundant; fine for pots and cutting		10
2977	“ stricta.	Pillar-shaped sky-blue; most beautiful		10
2978	“ Star of Love.	A new, distinct, dwarf variety, with large beautiful blue flowers . .		25
2979	“ Mixed	. . . . .	per oz., 75c. .	10
2982	Azorica.	Dark blue, with white eye; 1 ft.		25
2983	“ celestina.	Beautiful light blue; 1 ft.		25
2985	dissitiflora.	Blooms very early; flowers blue. From Switzerland		25
2987	palustris (True Forget-me-not).	Blooms the second year abundantly all season		10
2989	sylvatica.	Blue, with yellow eye; likes dry soil; 1 to 2 ft.		10

FOXGLOVE

(Digitalis)

The tall flower-stems of the Foxgloves are particularly handsome when seen growing among shrubbery, or in bold masses along walks or drives. Used as a background for lower plants they are also very fine. Often the spikes are 2 or 3 feet long and thickly strung with scores of showy, thimble-shaped flowers. Some new sorts rival gloxinias in shadings and markings. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a coldframe, where they make extra-strong plants, that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich deep soil and partial shade. Average height, 2 to 3 feet. Easily cultivated. When the center spike begins to fade it should be cut out, and the side shoots will, in consequence, grow more vigorously.



FOXGLOVES

2998	Purple.	Best known . per oz., 30c. .	pkt., 5
3000	White.	Fine and attractive	5
3001	Large-flowered.	Long racemes of bell-shaped yellow blossoms	5
3002	Rose	. . . . .	5
3005	Mixed	. . . . . per oz., 30c. .	5
3008	gloxinoides, White.	Very handsome gloxinia-like flowers; very robust; beautiful for cutting .	5
3009	“ Purple	. . . . .	5
3010	“ Rose.	Bright and showy . .	5
3012	“ Mixed.	All the choice colors.	5
3015	maculata superba.	Splendid spotted new strain	10
3017	monstrosa, Splendid Mixed.	Very large, bell-shaped flowers of exquisite beauty, borne on long spikes; very distinct. 4 ft.	10
	Choice Collections, including 12 varieties of Foxglove	. . . . .	45

GAILLARDIA

Showy and free bloomers, flowering profusely all summer. They are good bedders; very beautiful; fine for bouquets or for cutting for house decoration. They do best in a good, light soil and in an open, sunny situation.



GAILLARDIA AND GYPSOPHILA (See page 108)

- 3018 **amblyodon** (hA). Fine red. Per pkt., 5c.
- 3019 **grandiflora maxima** (hP). Flowers first season if sown early; golden. Per pkt., 5c.
- 3020 **grandiflora aureo-variegata** (hP). Beautifully variegated foliage. Per pkt., 10c.
- 3021 **picta** (hA). Red and yellow. Per pkt., 5c.
- 3022 **picta Lorenziana**. Double mixed. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.
- 3024 **picta Aurora Borealis**. Scarlet and yellow. Per pkt., 5c.
- 3025 **picta Salmonea**. Salmon-red; fine. Per pkt., 5c.
- 3026 **picta, Mixed**. Per pkt., 5c.
- Choice Collection**, including 6 best varieties. Per pkt., 40c.

GODETIA

Choice, free-blooming annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, for pots, and to grow in shaded places, where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in spring, or in a coldframe, and transplant seedlings to stand about a foot apart in rather thin soil. Average height, 1½ feet.

3027	Rosamond . Splendid; large glossy pink	pkt., 5
3028	Princess of Wales . Dark crimson	5
3029	Lady Satin Rose . Bright carmine; very effective	5
3030	Fairy Queen . Large white flowers, with carmine spots	5
3032	gloriosa . Darkest red; dwarf and compact	5
3033	grandiflora maculata . Great white flowers, blotched with carmine	5
3035	White Pearl . Beautiful glossy white flowers	5
3036	The Bride . White, with blush spots	5
3038	Duchess of Albany . Satiny white	5
3039	Lady Albemarle . Dark crimson	5
3040	Lindleyana . White and red	5
3042	Bijou . Of dwarf, bushy habit; lovely blush color	5
3044	Whitneyi . Compact, with superb rosy flowers blotched with crimson; elegant pot-plant	5
3046	" Brilliant . Carmine; very showy	5
3052	Mixed	per oz., 30c.
	Collection of Godetias , including 6 choice varieties	30

We beg to call attention to the collection of rare native flower seeds, received too late for classification, on page 126

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK

(Althaea rosea)

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color-variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen gray and almost black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than old ones. Sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June, to flower the next year. In final transplanting, give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, 4 feet. Our seed is of magnificent double varieties grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which has revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock.



HOLLYHOCKS

3058	Bright Pink	per oz.,	\$1.50	pkt.,	10
3060	Canary-Yellow	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3061	Blood-Red	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3062	Crimson	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3063	Sulphur Yellow	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3064	Lilac	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3065	Dark Rose	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3066	Light Rose	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3067	Orange	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3068	Maroon	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3069	Flesh-Colored	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3070	Salmon	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3071	Scarlet	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3072	Snow-White	"	\$1.50	. . . .	10
3074	Mixed Allegheny Fringed				10
3075	New Hybrid Annual Everblooming Double Mixed. Flowers the first season from seed.				25
3076	Mixed Double	per oz.,	75c.		10
3078	" Single				5
	Choice Collections, including				
12	varieties Double Hollyhocks, Chater's Superb		\$1	00	
8	" " " " " "		"	75	
6	" " " " " "		"	60	

IPOMOEA

(Moonflower. Morning-Glory. Cypress Vine)

Of all our climbers for garden and greenhouse, these are the quickest and most luxuriant in growth, carrying to great height a splendid curtain of leafage, studded, as summer heat comes on, with large, satiny blooms of lovely colors. Ipomœas grow so easily from annual sowings that it is no longer thought necessary to winter-over roots or young cutting plants under glass. The large, horny seeds of some varieties should be soaked in hot water before planting. For early flowers, sow in hotbeds or pots and boxes under glass, and transplant to rich, deep soil in summer quarters

as soon as danger of frost is over, when sowings may also be made in the open ground. Nothing finer for porches, trellises, etc.

*These are very hard-seeded, and in order to hasten germination a notch should be filed in the seed before planting.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. From early sowings these begin to bloom in June and July and are full of beautiful flowers all the season, often blooming freely until cut down by frost.

3086	coccinea. Scarlet flowers; 10 ft.	per oz.,	15c.	pkt.,	5
3087	" lutea. A yellow-flowered variety	"	20c.	. . . .	5
	Imperial Japanese. See Japanese Morning-Glories, page 82.				
3090	hederacea grandiflora superba. Rich sky-blue flowers, with white margin; 15 ft.				5
3091	" " " fol. marmoratis mixed				5
3094	Nil. Flowers purple; 15 ft.				5
3095	limbata. Violet and white; 5 ft.	per oz.,	20c.	. . . .	5
*3097	Mexicana grandiflora alba. The great white Moonflower; 15 ft.	"	75c.	. . . .	10
*3098	" " hybrida alba. Flowers very large and numerous; 15 ft.				10
*3100	bona nox (Good Night, or Evening Glory). Opens large white flowers in the evening; 15 ft.				5

IPOMOEA, continued

3101	Heavenly Blue. The very large clustered flowers of beautiful sky-blue open early in the morning. Unusually distinct and handsome; 10 ft. Sow early	pkt., 25
3104	Quamoclit (<i>Cypress Vine, Star Flower</i>). A tender annual, with fine cut leaves and small star-shaped flowers. This, the type, is scarlet-flowered; 10 ft.	oz., 30c. . . 5
3105	“ White	“ 30c. . . 5
3106	“ Kerberi. A fine scarlet-flowered variety that blooms late	“ 30c. . . 5
3108	“ Mixed Cypress Vine	per oz., 30c. . . 5
3110	Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine. Pretty leaves that are deeply lobed and fiery orange-scarlet flowers. A hardy annual	per oz., 30c. . . 5
Collection, including 12 varieties. Annual sorts		50
GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS. These handsome vines grow nicely in the open ground, but bloom almost too late to be very useful there, in all except warm climates. Grown in pots, tubs or greenhouse beds, they flower grandly between October and spring.		
3112	Horsfalliae. A superb West Indian species of vigorous growth. The rich, thick leafage is beautiful; the flowers a deep glossy rose-purple; 15 ft.	pkt., 25
3113	Learii. Very quick and strong in growth, succeeding admirably outdoors sometimes. The flowers are a beautiful violet-blue; 15 ft.	25
3114	rubro-cœrulea. Bright red; 8 ft.	10
3115	“ alba. White flowers; 8 ft.	10
3116	setosa (<i>Brazilian Morning-Glory</i>). This vine makes an immense, thick growth of great lobed leaves, lighted by a profusion of large rosy flowers with a satiny pink star in the center. The red pubescent stems and seed-pods add to its attractiveness; 10 to 20 ft.	10

LOBELIA

The *Erinus* varieties are charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots we have nothing prettier; their exceedingly clear, cheery colors and generous bloom make them welcome anywhere. Sow outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow, and thin moderately; or transplant several inches apart in rich, open soil. Some stimulant given when they are in bloom greatly improves the flowers. Almost all are also good winter conservatory plants of trailing habit. The perennial or tall varieties are handsome, showy plants, found quite effective for backgrounds and grouping.

ERINUS VARIETIES (tA)—

3124	gracilis. Blue; trailing; beautiful for baskets	pkt., 5
3125	speciosa. A favorite blue-flowered edging plant; 6 in.	10
3126	alba. White flowers	5
3128	kermesina. Crimson	5
3129	Lindleyana. Rose; white eye	5
3130	Paxtoniana. Blue and white	10
3131	Barnard's Perpetual. Deep blue with white eye; very fine	10
3133	erecta, Crystal Palace compacta. Dark blue; for bedding; 6 in.	25
3135	“ Emperor William. Light blue. Very fine	10
3136	“ Golden Queen. Dwarf; blue flowers, yellow leaves	25

ERINUS VARIETIES, continued

3138	erecta, White Lady. Splendid new large-flowered white	pkt., 10
3140	Royal Purple. Deep blue, with a distinct white eye	10
3141	Mixed	per oz., 60c. . . 5
PERENNIAL, or TALL VARIETIES—		
3143	cardinalis (<i>Cardinal Flower</i>). Long spikes of richest cardinal-red	10
3144	“ Queen Victoria. Brilliant scarlet, dark leaves	50
3145	ramosa. Blue; flowers profusely in fall; height 1 ft.	10
Choice Collections, including—		
12 varieties	Lobelia	60
6	“ “	40

MARIGOLD

(Tagetes)

These, like the *Calendulas*, are valuable because they light the garden with such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet.

3154	African, Orange. Rich orange color	per oz., 40c. . . pkt., 5
3156	“ Eldorado. Large, quilled, perfectly double; brilliant shades of yellow	oz., 50c. . . 5
3158	“ Pride of the Garden. Extra large, double flowers of richest yellow; dwarf and neat	5
3159	“ Delight of the Garden. Also dwarf and large-flowered; lemon-yellow, double	5
3160	“ Lemon Queen. Very rich lemon color	per oz., 50c. . . 5
3161	“ Prince of Orange. Beautiful orange color	“ 50c. . . 5
3162	“ Mixed Double	“ 40c. . . 5
3164	French, Tall Dark Brown. Yields an amazing number of charmingly conventional reddish brown-colored little blossoms; 1 ft.	per oz., 40c. . . 5

NASTURTIUMS

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich leaves predominate, and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close.

For Climbing varieties and the celebrated Lobb's, see below and next page

DWARF, or TOM THUMB NASTURTIUMS

(*Tropæolum nanum*)

These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing and most profusely the whole season.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 3206 | Astrocceum. Brilliant scarlet; fine per oz., 15c. . pkt., 5 |
| 3210 | Aurora. Yellow, veined . . . per oz., 20c. . 5 |
| 3211 | Beauty. Yellow and scarlet . . . per oz., 15c. . 5 |
| 3212 | Chameleon. Splashed with crimson, bronze and yellow . . . per oz., 20c. . 5 |
| 3213 | cœruleo-roseum. Bluish rose . . . per oz., 15c. . 5 |
| 3215 | Crimson . . . " 15c. . 5 |
| 3216 | Crystal Palace Gem. Yellow and carmine per oz., 15c. . 5 |
| 3218 | Empress of India. Deep crimson; fine dark foliage . . . per oz., 20c. . 5 |
| 3219 | Golden Cloth. Golden yellow leaves, scarlet flowers . . . per oz., 20c. . 5 |
| 3220 | Golden Dream (<i>Rêve d'Or</i>). Very bright yellow, with intense green foliage . . . oz., 20c. . pkt., 5 |
| 3221 | Golden King. Golden yellow . oz., 20c. . 5 |
| 3222 | King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet. " 15c. . 5 |
| 3224 | King Theodore. Black, velvety. " 15c. . 5 |
| 3225 | Lady Bird. Yellow and red . " 20c. . 5 |
| 3226 | Prince Henry. Light yellow, marbled scarlet per oz., 15c. . 5 |
| 3228 | Rose " 15c. . 5 |
| 3229 | Ruby King. Dark red . . . 20c. . 5 |
| 3230 | Scarlet " 15c. . 5 |
| 3231 | Scheuerianum Scarlet . . . 15c. . 5 |
| 3232 | Spotted " 15c. . 5 |
| 3233 | Vesuvius. New. Salmon-rose; beautiful. per oz., 25c. . pkt., 5 |
| 3234 | White or Pearl per oz., 15c. . 5 |
| 3235 | Yellow " 15c. . 5 |
| 3236 | Dark-leaved Sorts Mixed oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1. . 5 |
| 3237 | Spotted Sorts Mixed oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1. . 5 |
| 3238 | Mixed, All Sorts oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1. . 5 |
| | Collections, including— |
| 12 varieties | Tom Thumb Nasturtiums 50 |
| 8 " | " " " " " " 35 |

TALL, or CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

(*Tropæolum maius*)

Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot-plants for winter flowering, as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases.

- | | | | | | |
|------|---|----------|------|-------|---|
| 3243 | Jupiter. Giant-flowered; beautiful golden yellow | per oz., | 20c. | pkt., | 5 |
| 3244 | Chameleon. Various | " | 15c. | " | 5 |



TALL, or CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS, continued

3245	Dark Crimson	per oz., 15c. . pkt.,	5
3246	Edward Otto. Brownish lilac	per oz., 15c. .	5
3246a	Golden-leaved Scarlet	" 15c. .	5
3247	hemisphaericum. Orange	" 15c. .	5
3248	Heinemanni. Chocolate	" 15c. .	5
3249	King Theodore. Black	" 15c. .	5
3250	Midnight. Deep brownish red flowers; foliage dark green	" 20c. .	5
3251	Orange	" 15c. .	5
3252	Pearl. Whitish	" 15c. .	5
3253	Regelianum. Purplish violet	" 15c. .	5
3254	Moltke. Bluish rose	" 15c. .	5
3254a	Moonlight. Immense creamy yellow flowers	" 20c. .	5
3255	Rose	" 15c. .	5
3256	Scarlet	" 15c. .	5
3257	Scheuerianum, Spotted	" 15c. .	5
3258	" Striped	" 15c. .	5
3259	Schillingi. Yellow, spotted	" 15c. .	5
3260	Schulzi. Darkest leaved	" 15c. .	5
3261	Striped	" 15c. .	5
3262	Sunlight. Rich golden yellow; flowers nearly 3 inches across	" 20c. .	5
3263	Twilight. Salmon-rose, suffused scarlet	" 20c. .	5
3264	Yellow	" 15c. .	5
3265	Vesuvius. Salmon; dark-leaved	" 15c. .	5
3266	Fine Mixed	per oz., 10c.; ¼lb., 25c.; ½lb., 40c.; lb., 75c. .	5
	Choice Collections, including 12 varieties Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums		50
			35

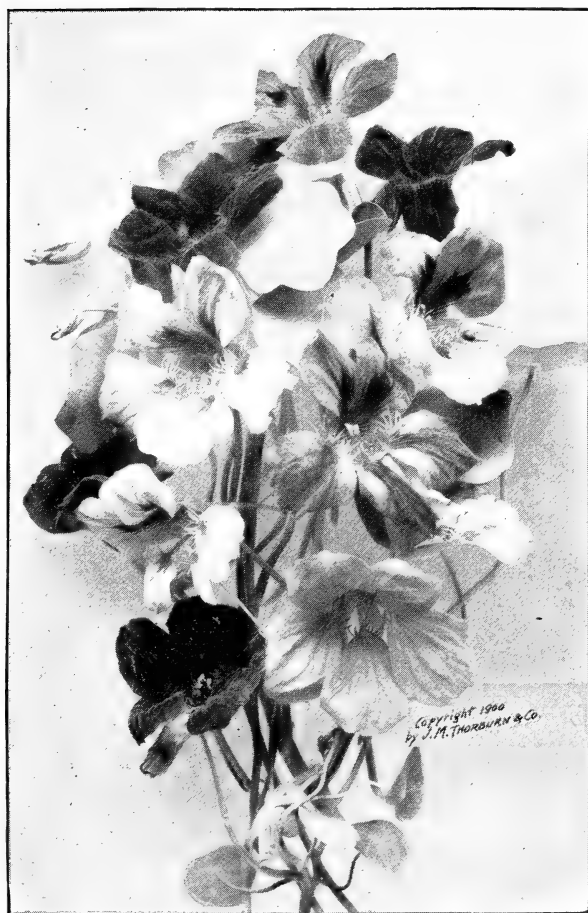
LOBB'S AND OTHER CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

(Tropæolum Lobbianum, etc.)

TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM. This class is remarkable for the intensely brilliant colors of its flowers, which are a trifle smaller than those of other sorts. In moderately rich soil they climb high and bloom brilliantly. Average height, 6 feet.

3271	Ivy-leaved. A fine strain with dark green ivy-like leaves and beautiful lacinated deep scarlet flowers	per oz., 30c. . pkt.,	5
3272	Asa Gray. Yellowish white	per oz., 20c. .	5
3273	fulgens. Dark scarlet.	" 20c. .	5
3274	Roi des Noirs. Black-red, dark-leaved	per oz., 20c. .	5
3275	Lucifer. Very dark scarlet	per oz., 20c. .	5
3276	Crown Prince of Prussia. Blood-red	per oz., 20c. .	5
3277	Geant des Batailles. Sulphur and red	per oz., 20c. .	5
3278	Primrose. Cream, with brown spots	per oz., 20c. .	5
3279	Crystal Palace. Scarlet	per oz., 20c. .	5
3280	Spitfire. Brilliant scarlet	per oz., 20c. .	5
3281	Marguerite. Cream-white, deep scarlet spotted	" oz., 20c. .	5
3282	Lilli Schmidt. Scarlet.	" 20c. .	5
3283	Queen Victoria. Rich scarlet	per oz., 20c. .	5
3284	Chaixianum. Yellow, spotted red	per oz., 20c. .	5
3285	Golden Queen. New, fine yellow	per oz., 20c. .	5
3285a	Lilliput Snow Queen. Cream-white; new	per oz., 35c. .	10
3286	Lilliput Mixed	" 30c. .	5
3287	Finest Mixture	" 20c. .	5
		per oz., 25c. .	5

COLLECTIONS of Tropæolum Lobbianum—12 varieties, 50c.; 6 varieties, 30



THORBURN'S MIXED NASTURTIUMS (See page 83)

3288 Madame Gunter Hybrids. A French strain noted for wide range of colors



PANSY

(*Viola tricolor*, *Heart's-ease*. hA.)

The Pansy is a plant that we all delight to grow in plentiful supply for flowers all the year. For very early outdoor bedding, the seed is sown from August to October in a coldframe, or in rich, moist garden beds from which the plants can be transferred to a coldframe, setting them 2 or 3 inches apart each way, before severe winter weather begins. In spring three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For winter blooming in a frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in the spring. Cover the blooming plants with sashes, adding a covering of matting or straw in very cold weather. In mild weather remove the mats and tilt the sashes to admit light, heat and fresh air. In outdoor beds raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, Pansies will often winter nicely, and bloom until midsummer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace them. Spring sowings should be made early so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Seed sown in a cool, moist place in June and July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of the summer the flowers may be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. Through summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in spring and fall. Early fall sowings give the finest flowers.

- | | | | |
|------|--|-------------------|----------|
| 3298 | Thorburn Superb. The richest and most choicely varied mixture possible. It produces only the finest colors, largest flowers and most beautiful forms | per oz., \$5 . | pkt., 25 |
| 3299 | Bugnot Superb Blotched. An exceedingly large three-blotched strain, with upper petals finely lined; great diversity of finest colors | per oz., \$4 . | 25 |
| 3300 | Cassier, Finest Mixed. Flowers of grand size, beautifully spotted | " 4 . | 25 |
| 3301 | Masterpiece. Curled, wavy petals, splendid colors; new and distinct | " 2 . | 15 |
| 3302 | Madame Perret. A splendid giant-flowered strain, comprising all shades of red from light rose to dark purple, some of them finely striped | per oz., \$2 . | 15 |
| 3303 | Giant Orchid-flowered Mixed. A splendid and quite distinct new race showing remarkable combinations of all colors, including shades of chamois, terra-cotta, pink, orange, etc. | per oz., \$2.00 . | 15 |
| 3305 | Parisienne Mixed. Handsome, large-flowering strain | per oz., \$2.00 . | 15 |
| 3306 | Fine Large English. All colors mixed | " 1.25 . | 10 |
| 3307 | Mixed. Ordinary strain | " .75 . | 5 |
| 3308 | Azure-Blue. Very fine color | " 1.25 . | 10 |
| 3309 | Black-Blue. Dark velvety | " 1.25 . | 10 |
| 3310 | Black (<i>Faust</i> , or <i>King of the Blacks</i>). Almost coal-black | " 1.25 . | 10 |
| 3311 | Bronze. Golden bronze | " 1.25 . | 10 |
| 3316 | Coquette de Poissy. Distinct mauve, shading almost to white on the upper petals. | oz., 1.00 . | 10 |
| 3317 | Dark Purple | " 1.25 . | 10 |
| 3319 | Dark Purple, Silver-edged. Margins pure white | " 1.25 . | 10 |

PANSY, continued

3320	Emperor William. Splendid; ultramarine-blue; very showy	per oz., \$1.25 . pkt.,	10
3321	Fairy Queen. Light blue, with white border	per oz., \$1.00 .	10
3322	Fawn Color (<i>Prince Bismarck</i>). Quaint and pretty	"	1.00 . 10
3323	Fire King. Golden yellow, upper petals purple	"	1.25 . 10
3324	Gold-margined. Splendid bright color	"	1.25 . 10
3325	Light Blue. Lovely sky-blue	"	1.25 . 10
3326	Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple-violet, shading to light blue	"	1.25 . 10
3328	Meteor. Bright yellow and brown; attractively blotched and margined	"	1.25 . 10
3329	Odier. Extra-large; blotched; rich colors; Show Pansies	"	4.00 . 25
3329a	" Blotched on white background		25
3329b	" Blotched on red background		25
3330	Peacock. Large, peacock-blue flowers, edged with white	per oz., \$1.50 .	10
3332	President Carnot. Pure white petals, each with a deep blotch	"	2.00 . 15
3334	Rainbow, or Pheasant's Eye (<i>Quadricolor</i>). Very fine strain	"	1.25 . 10
3336	Red Riding Hood. Brilliant shades of red	"	1.25 . 10
3337	Ruby. Splendid strain; richest red shades	"	2.00 . 15
3338	Snow Queen (<i>candidissima</i>). Pure satiny white	"	1.50 . 10
3339	Spotted on Yellow Ground. Extra-fine English strain	"	1.25 . 10
3340	Tiger. Curiously striped and mottled	"	1.25 . 10
3342	Victoria. A fine deep solid wine-red	"	1.00 . 10
3343	White, with Black Center. Very showy	"	1.25 . 10
3344	Yellow, with Black Center. Splendid	"	1.25 . 10
3345	Yellow Gem. Pure yellow, without eye	"	1.50 . 10
3346	Tufted Pansies. A splendid strain; small but very fragrant flowers		25

TRIMARDEAU GIANT. This strain has remarkably large flowers, carried well above their leaves, and generally marked with large blotches; the plants are extra-vigorous and compact.

3352	Giant White.	per oz., \$2.00 .	15
3353	" Yellow (<i>Golden Crest</i>)	2.00 .	15
3354	" Bridesmaid. Most beautiful rosy white ground, with dark center blotches		25
3355	" Ruby King. Richest shades of red, scarlet, orange-scarlet and wine-red		25
3356	" Lord Beaconsfield. Lavender and purple	per oz., \$1.25 .	10
3357	" Striped	2.00 .	15
3358	" Azure-Blue	1.50 .	10
3360	" Hortensia, Red. Splendid		25
3361	" Indigo-Blue. Very rich color		25
3362	" auriculæflora. Beautiful shades of color		25
3363	" Mixed	per oz., \$1.25 .	10

Choice Collections of Pansies or Heart's-ease—

24 varieties	\$1 25	8 varieties	\$0 60
18 "	1 00	6 "	50
12 "	75		

PETUNIA HYBRIDA

(hhA)

Once fairly started, the Petunias grow almost as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost. The Large-flowered strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-flowered Petunias is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand-fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care. Sow in hotbed, coldframe, or in boxes of fine soil in the sunny windows of a warm room in April or May, and transplant about a foot apart in garden beds. Seed of the double varieties has not so much vitality as that of single sorts and needs a little more care in watering to be sure of germination. We have no better plants than the Petunias for beds and masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. They will grow in almost any soil and bloom profusely through long droughts. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors.

SINGLE LARGE-FLOWERED. These have flowers 4 or more inches across. Our strains are superb, and the collections offered contain only the finest varieties. Average height, 1½ feet.

3375	White. Clear paper-white flowers of unusual size	pkt.,	25
3376	White Clematis-flowered. Very large and beautifully formed flowers		25
3377	intus aurea. Large, yellow-throated, crimson flowers		25
3378	Crimson Giant "Midnight." Great flowers of deepest crimson		25
3380	Purple. Royal in color and size		25
3382	Rose. A charming shade		25
3385	Ring of Emerald. Pink and crimson, bordered with green		50
3388	superbissima. Grand flowers of various colors, with richly tigered throats		50
3389	Thorburn Superb Giant. A strain of surpassing beauty, with flowers extremely large and deep-throated; some of them are exquisitely penciled and elegantly fringed		25
3390	Howard's Star. Rich crimson, with distinct white star in center		10
3391	Emperor, grandiflora Mixed. Very large, wide-open blossoms, with distinct colorings and markings. Some of the crimson blossoms have pink stars, some have pure white stars and others are distinctly striped. Other colors are mauve mottled white, violet and pure white		25
3392	Superb Single Mixed. Offers a grand variety of colors		25

PETUNIA HYBRIDA, continued

FRINGED LARGE-FLOWERING. These have deeply cut and fluted margins.

3394	White, "Snow Storm." Finest white in this section	pkt., 50
3395	Crimson. A very rich color	50
3397	Titania. Beautiful velvety purple flowers with broad white margins	50
3398	Ruffled Giants. Extra large flowers, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed	50
3399	Thorburn's Century Prize. An unrivaled strain of fringed, ruffled, giant-flowered sorts in most beautiful colors. A very valuable variety	50
3402	Perfection. Choicest fringed sorts	50

DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING. Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant, elegantly formed and beautiful either for house, garden or conservatory. The Double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows. *Only a small proportion of the seedlings of the double strains bear double flowers. The reason of this is the fact that the seed must be selected from single flowers, the double ones not producing seed. The single flowers must be pollinated with pollen from double ones.*

3404	Double Mixed	pkt., 50
3405	Double Fringed Mixed. Flowers large and much beruffled; very choice	75
3407	" " Lady of the Lake. Exquisite flowers of finest size and purest white	75
3408	" " "Heliotrope." Mauve and heliotrope colorings	75
3409	" " Snowball. A grand pure white; extremely double; extra large flowers	75
3410	" " Crimson. Gorgeous colors; extra large flowers	75

SINGLE BEDDING VARIETIES. Smaller-flowered sorts, found most valuable for beds and masses.

3415	Countess of Ellesmere. Dark rose with fine white throat	per oz., 50c. . 10
3416	Inimitable Dwarf. Bushy little plants, covered with masses of star-shaped flowers; 5 to 8 in.	10
3418	venosa. Variously colored; beautifully veined	per oz., 60c. . 10
3422	Mixed Single. Very fine colors, striped and blotched	" \$1.25. 5

Collections of Petunias. These contain only the finest varieties.

12	varieties Single Large-flowering	\$1 25
6	" " " "	75
12	" " Double Fringed	1 25
6	" " " "	80
12	" " " Large-flowering	1 50
6	" " " "	80

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

(Flame Flower)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. There are few desirable colors beyond their range, and if given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cutting. For pot culture, as trailers, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or on a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting, set the taller kinds about a foot apart; if planted too thickly they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the flowers and seed-pods makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time. Average height, 1 foot.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, continued

GRANDIFLORA. This section has beautiful, round-petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant.

3428	alba.	Pure white	pkt., 10
3429	alba oculata		10
3430	atropurpurea.	Dark purple	10
3431	Chamois Rose.	A soft shade	10
3432	coccinea.	Large; brilliant scarlet	10
3434	Crimson		10
3437	Half-Dwarf Crimson Bouquet		10
3438	Isabellina.	Yellow	10
3440	rosea.	Rose	10
3442	kermesina splendens.	Scarlet and white	10
3443	stellata splendens.	Star-like crimson.	10
3448	Mixed.	Various large-flowering sorts.	

per oz., 75c. . 5

SMALL-FLOWERED VARIETIES—

3464	Radowitzii.	Rose, spotted white	5
3465	cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg).	Star-shaped; many colors	oz., \$1. 10

DWARF VARIETIES. Plants of this charming section grow only 6 or 8 inches high, and form dense masses of bloom all summer. They are especially useful for beds, edgings, pots, etc.

3450	Surprise.	Brilliant vermilion, with pure white star center; splendid for groups and edgings	pkt., 10
3452	Snowball.	Pure white	10
3453	Fireball.	Bright flame-red	10
3454	hortensiaeflora.	Rose	10
3456	Chamois Rose.	Very fine	10
3457	Heynholdii.	Scarlet; fine for pots	10
3458	grandiflora nana compacta.	Cecily	

Phlox, mixed 10

3460 Graf Gero, Mixed. Fine for pots . . 10

3462 Fancy Mixed. . . . per oz., \$1.50 . 10

Collection, including—

10 varieties Phlox Drummondii 50

PERENNIAL PHLOXES

These hardy Phloxes make large bushes about 3 feet high and bear large heads of finely-colored flowers.

3470	Phlox decussata, Mixed	pkt., 10
3472	Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed	25

PINKS (Dianthus)

In this large and greatly varied genus are some of our most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassed for color and fragrance. They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season, remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earliest, but

as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in the spring, or in an open sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to 12 inches apart; dwarf ones about 6 inches. If especially large, brilliant flowers are desired, a bed of well-mixed turfy loam, leaf-mould and well-decayed manure should be prepared for them. Average height, 1 foot.

CHINENSIS (China, or Indian Pinks).

The flowers of all are double and showy.

3482	Double White China Pink	5
3483	Dark Red China Pink. A rich, constant color	5
3484	Mixed China Pink. All best colors. oz., 40c.	5
3485	Very Dwarf, Mixed (Narcisse)	5

HEDDEWIGII (Japan Pinks). Unusually large and brilliant; often oddly edged, striped and ringed.

3486	Single Mixed	per oz., 75c. . 5
3487	Queen of Holland. Splendid pure white Japan Pink, introduced recently	10
3488	Eastern Queen. Rose-colored flowers, 2 to 4 inches across; finely striped and stained	10
3489	Crimson Belle. Flowers large and handsome; dark red	10
3490	The Bride (Little Gem). White with purple center	10



PINKS

PINK, HEDDEWIGII, continued

3491	Double Mixed	per oz., 75c.	10
3492	" "Mourning Pink." Very large, double flowers of blackish crimson, fringed white		10
3493	" "Fireball." Brilliant scarlet; very compact and floriferous		10
3494	" diadematus (<i>Diadem Pink</i>). Magnificent in color and variety	per oz., \$1.25	10
3495	laciniatus, <i>Salmon Queen</i> . Beautiful rosy salmon; single		10
3496	" <i>Oriental Beauty</i> . Petals wide, crinkled, richly marked with pink, white, etc.		10
3497	" <i>Mirabilis fl. pl. Mixed</i> . A new Japanese race, quite distinct by its narrow foliage. Flowers deeply laciniated; fine for cutting		25
3498	" <i>Single Mixed</i> . Fringed flowers of all colors	per oz., 75c.	5
3499	" <i>Double Mixed</i>	" \$1.25	10

IMPERIALIS FL. PL. (*Double Imperial Pink*). Robust, bushy growers, with large double flowers.

3502	Double Mixed	per oz., 50c.	5
3503	" <i>Dark Red</i> . A deep rich color		5
3504	" <i>Dwarf White</i> . Great snowy flowers; 9 in.		5
3505	" <i>Mixed</i>	per oz., 50c.	5

PLUMARIUS (*Sweet May Pinks*). These are the fine fragrant perennials of old-time gardens, still reckoned among the most beautiful of all Pinks for massing and cutting.

3507	<i>Pheasant's Eye</i> . Pretty fringed flowers		5
3508	<i>Scoticus (Double Scotch Pink)</i> . A series of exquisite colors; ours is the finest strain		25
3509	<i>semperflorens (Perpetual Pink)</i> . Double, semi-double and single; of various colors		10
3510	<i>Single Pink, Mixed</i>	per oz., 40c.	5
3510a	<i>Double Dwarf, Mixed</i>		10
3511	<i>Double and Semi-Double Grass Pinks</i> . Pretty flowers of delicate colors		10
3512	<i>New Hybrid Dianthus</i> . A cross between Sweet William and China Pink; very hardy. Beautifully colored and marked, and very fragrant		25

Collection of Pinks, including—

12	varieties Fine China	\$0 50
8	" " " "	40
6	" " " "	30

POPPY (*Papaver*)

Before tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green, there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, as the seed is quite small, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. Tall, large-flowered and showy; effective among shrubs. Average height, 2 to 4 feet.

3513	<i>bracteatum</i> . Scarlet; 3 ft.	per oz., 50c.	5
3514	<i>Orientele</i> . Enormous flowers of deep flashing scarlet; entirely hardy anywhere; 3 ft.		10
3515	<i>Orientele, Mixed Hybrids</i> . Finest shades		10
3517	<i>nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)</i> . These dwarf, bright yellow Poppies form one of the chief attractions of the garden through several months. They are most beautiful when grown in masses from seed sown every year; 1 foot		pkt., 10



POPPIES

POPPY, PERENNIAL VARIETIES, continued

3518	<i>nudicaule aurantiacum</i> . Orange. All this class has crimped petals and peculiar grace. pkt.,	10
3519	" <i>album</i> . Pure white	10
3520	" <i>Mixed Iceland Poppies</i> per oz.,	75c. 10

ANNUAL VARIETIES. This section includes double and single flowers of greatly varying sizes, self colored and daintily edged. All are easily cultivated and greatly admired. Average height, 3 feet.

3521	<i>Thorburn Giant White</i> . White flowers of grand form and size, 3 to 4 feet	5
3522	<i>Maid of the Mist</i> . Pure white, single, very large, deeply fringed; 3 to 4 feet	5
3523	<i>Miss Sherwood</i> . Large, single, satiny white, with upper half of petals chamois-rose; the flowers are of great substance and fine for cutting	5
3524	<i>Mephisto</i> . Beautifully fringed; varies from red and black to rose and white	5
3525	<i>Flag of Truce</i> . Pure white, large and showy flowers per oz.,	75c. 5
3526	<i>Shirley</i> . Indescribably bright, dainty and gauzy; a favorite for cutting	75c. 5
3528	<i>glaucum</i> (<i>Tulip Poppy</i>). Striking, tulip-shaped flowers of intensely brilliant scarlet; dwarf. 10	
3529	<i>pavonium</i> (<i>Peacock Poppy</i>). Intense scarlet, with broad bands of purplish black	5
3530	<i>umbrosum</i> . Rich crimson, spotted with black	5
3531	<i>lævigatum</i> . Scarlet, with white marks at petal bases; very showy	5
3533	<i>Danebrog</i> . Large, single scarlet, with white cross at base of petals	5
3534	<i>Mixed Single</i> . All colors oz.,	20c. 5
3535	<i>Double White</i>	25c. 5
3536	" <i>Scarlet</i>	25c. 5
3537	" <i>Mikado</i> . Large white flowers, attractively fringed with rose	25c. 5
3538	" <i>Cardinal</i> . The immense scarlet flowers last unusually well	5
3539	" <i>American Flag</i> . White, bordered with scarlet	5
3540	" <i>Carnation-flowered, Mixed</i> . Very double, fringed; colors dazzling per oz.,	20c. 5
3541	" <i>Pæony-flowered Dwarf Fireball</i> . Deep scarlet, very large-flowering; new	5
3542	" " <i>Snowball</i> . Pure white, very large-flowering; new	5
3543	" " <i>Single White</i> . (Used for opium.) In olden times it was believed to possess magical powers, and with cypress-boughs, hemlock-root and yew, formed part of the regular witches' stock-in-trade	5
3544	" " <i>Mixed</i> . Large handsome flowers of many colors per oz.,	20c. 5
3545	" <i>Ranunculus-flowered, Mixed</i> . Flowers small, finely formed, double	30c. 5

Collections of Poppies, including—

12 varieties	Double Carnation-flowered . . . \$o	50	6 varieties	Double Dwarf Pæony-flowered . . . \$o	30
12	" Pæony-flowered	50	6	" Ranunculus-flowered	30

PORTULACA

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions, though hot sun and a light, sandy soil suit it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rockwork, and for filling up irregular spaces or unexpected gaps in the flower beds. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. Through the driest, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care. It can be transplanted in full flower. Average height, 6 inches.

SINGLE VARIETIES. Each strong plant will cover a space about 2 feet in diameter.

3546	<i>splendens</i> . Crimson pkt.,	5
3547	<i>Carnation-striped</i>	5
3548	<i>Thellusonii</i> . Scarlet	5
3549	<i>albiflora</i> . Pure white	5
3550	<i>aurea</i> . Deep golden yellow	5
3551	<i>Thorburni</i> . Beautiful bright yellow	5
3552	<i>rosea</i> . Rich rose	5
3554	<i>Mixed</i> per oz.,	50c. 5

DOUBLE VARIETIES. The flowers are so full and perfect as to resemble tiny roses; toward the close of the season they will increase in size and beauty. As the full double flowers do not produce seed, it must be saved from the semi-double flowers growing with the full doubles. The product of that seed will produce many single flowers. As these bloom earlier, they can be pulled out like weeds.

DOUBLE VARIETIES, continued

When the full doubles appear, cuttings can be made from them and the bed extended indefinitely with only full double flowers.

3556	Double	Scarlet pkt.,	20
3558	"	Yellow	20
3560	"	Striped	20
3561	"	Bright Red	20
3562	"	Salmon	20
3563	"	Rose	20
3564	"	Golden	20
3565	"	White	20
3566	"	French White	20
3570	"	Mixed per oz.,	\$5. 20

Collections, including—

8 varieties	Portulaca, single	40
6	" " double	60

RICINUS

(Castor-Oil Plant)

Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects. Grown as a specimen, it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves; a dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors and may be admired from a long distance; planted thickly, it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge; the lower-growing, dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among cannas, scarlet pelargoniums, etc. Tall varieties grow from 8 to 10 feet high, with leaves several feet across and beautifully lobed. Half-hardy annuals.

RICINUS, continued

3574	Borboniensis. Violet. . oz., 15c. . pkt.,	5	3583	Philippinensis purpureus. Lovely rich purple pkt.,	5
3575	Africanus. Bright colors; 8 ft.	5	3584	sanguineus. Red stems and seeds; 6 ft.	5
3576	Gibsoni. Violet-bronze; 5 ft.	5	3585	Zanzibariensis. Finest mixture. 8 to 10 ft. oz., 25c.	5
3577	macrophyllus. Dark purple; 6 ft.	5	3588	Mixed " 15c.	5
3578	Cambodgensis. Glistening red-maroon; stems black; 5 ft. oz., 40c.	5	Collections, including—		
3579	macrocarpus. Deep purple; 5 ft.	5	12 varieties Ricinus , choicest sorts		
3580	purpureus. Purple	5	6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	30
3581	Philippinensis. Immense leaves; 6 ft.	5			

SALVIA

(Flowering Sage)

The *Salvia splendens* is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. For pot culture, for cutting and for borders, etc., it is very valuable. In this climate sow seed in window-boxes or frames, in March or April, and set the plants outdoors the latter part of May; or sow outdoors not before June 1, and protect from heavy rains and strong winds. The plants grow and bloom profusely in any light, rich soil. Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts bloom the first year, and all are treated as annuals.

3592	argentea (hP). Silvery-leaved; flowers white; blooms in spring; 3 ft. pkt.,	5
3593	farinacea (hA). Light blue flowers in great abundance; forms a neat bush; 3 ft.	5
3594	patens. A handsome tender perennial, with erect spikes of rich blue flowers in summer	25
3595	Rœmeriana (hA). Crimson-flowered; very dwarf and of neat habit	10

SPLENDENS. These are the well-known bedders, single plants of which carry hundreds of long, flaming flower-spikes open at one time, keeping up the display until frost.

3597	splendens grandiflora, Scarlet. A rich-flowered bedder; 3 ft. per oz., \$1.50	10
3598	" Maroon Prince. Maroon color, striking and distinct	25
3599	" Midnight. New. The plants of this splendid variety grow 30 inches high and about the same in diameter. The flower-spikes are deep cherry-red and the foliage dark green	25
3600	" Salmon Rose. New. A handsome variety of very compact growth and erect habit. The flower-spikes are often 1 foot high, the plant itself growing 2 feet high and 2 feet in diameter. The color is a soft salmon-rose and the foliage dark green	25
3601	" Bonfire. Our well-known compact <i>Salvia</i> —the freest blooming of all, seemingly on fire all the time with dense, flaming scarlet spikes; 2½ ft.	10
3602	" Scarlet Dragon. Intense scarlet; long spikes of very large flowers	10
3603	" Golden Blotched Foliage. Leaves bright green, blotched light golden. Extremely floriferous; erect growth, about 20 inches high by same diameter. Splendid	25
3604	" Silverspot. Rich green leaves elegantly spotted with yellow. The intense bright scarlet flowers are large and lavishly borne; neat and compact; 2½ ft.	25
3605	" Ball of Fire. Very dwarf and compact variety, especially suitable for pot culture. The plants are about 2 ft. high to the top of the flower-spikes and about the same in diameter	25
3607	" Lord Fauntleroy. Only 18 inches high; very compact, with flower-spikes standing clear above the foliage. Fine for bedding in masses or for borders around beds of taller plants; also fine for pots. The earliest flowering of all	25

SNAPDRAGON

(Antirrhinum)

The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright-colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground, plants will bloom in July and August. For early flowers, sow under glass in February or March and transplant into beds of warm, dry soil moderately enriched. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated as an annual and sown every year. Average height, 1½ feet.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES—

3608	Delilah. White and carmine pkt.,	5	DWARF VARIETIES. Plants of this section make elegant bedders, as they bloom extra profusely and are only about 6 inches high.		
3609	Galathee. Crimson and white	5	3617	Black Prince. Nearly black; very fine pkt.,	10
3610	Striped. Odd and pretty	5	3618	Pink Empress. Beautiful dark rose	10
3611	Firefly. Scarlet and white	5	3619	Fine Dwarf Mixed oz., 50c.	5
3611a	Romeo. Lovely deep rose	5	3620	Tom Thumb Mixed. Very dwarf strain per oz., 75c.	5
3612	White. Beautiful for cutting	5	Collections, including—		
3613	Yellow. A pure, soft color	5	12 varieties Snapdragon , Finest Tall		
3613a	Blotched. Very showy	5	6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	30
3614	Queen Victoria. Large, white	10			
3615	Mixed per oz., 50c.	5			
3616	Large-flowered Mixed	10			

STOCKS

(*Mathiola*)

From the general make-up of the great Stock family no desirable quality seems to have been omitted. The plants have good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of lavish bloom, vigor and adaptability to many conditions of culture. Such plants naturally have many uses; we find them unsurpassed for bedding, edgings, pot culture, house or conservatory decoration, and for cutting. For bouquets and floral work the double white sorts are especially useful. To secure fine early flowers, sow under glass in March or April, transplanting the seedlings when an inch high into other pots or boxes, or into fine soil spread over some discarded hotbed. In showery May weather, transfer to garden beds of deep, rich soil, setting the plants about a foot apart. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more dwarf and compact habit. For later flowers, sowings may be made in the open ground in May. If plants that begin to bloom late are carefully lifted and potted in fall, they will flower finely all winter in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. The blossoms are very lasting. Average height, 1 to 1½ feet.

GERMAN TEN WEEKS. These are the favorite half-hardy annuals, all the more prominent qualities of which have been given above. Our seeds are saved from the choicest double varieties.

3622	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing.	Flowers pure white, unusually large and double; extremely early . . .	pkt., 25
3623	White Dresden Perpetual.	Robust, branching; flowers large, pure white, in fine rosette shape . .	25
3624	"Cut-and-Come-Again."	The well-known profuse and perpetual-blooming double white variety .	10
	Dwarf Large-flowering.	Long, splendid spikes; large, double.	
3626	—White	. . . per oz., \$3 . .	10
3627	—Canary Yellow	. . . . .	10
3628	—Crimson	. . . per oz., \$3 . .	10
3629	—Chestnut.	Red-brown	10
3630	—Blood Red.	Very rich	10
3631	—Carmine	. . . . .	10
3632	—Rose.	Very dainty	10
3633	—Light Blue.	Exquisite . oz., \$3 . .	10
3633a	—Violet	. . . . .	10
3634	—Shining Purple-Carmine	. . . . .	10
3635	—Chamois	. . . . .	10
3636	—Flesh Color "Souvenir de Nice"	. . . . .	25
3637	—Mixed	. . . per oz., \$2 . .	10
	Giant Perfection.	Tall, handsome; spikes large, flowers rose-like.	
3638	—White.	1½ to 2 ft.	25
3639	—Mixed	. . . per oz., \$3 . .	10
3640	Ordinary Mixed Stock	" 75c.	5
	Wallflower-leaved.	The popular cut-flower variety, with flowers of clearest possible colors, and dark glossy leaves.	

GERMAN TEN WEEKS, continued

3642	Wallflower-leaved, White	. . . pkt., 10
3643	—Crimson	. . . . . 10
3644	—Mixed	. . . per oz., \$3 . . 10
3646	Dwarf German Bouquet Mixed.	
	Flower-spikes thickly massed above the leaves; 1 ft. . oz., \$3 .	10
	Emperor Large-flowering.	Sow in spring for autumn and winter flowers; sow in midsummer for abundant spring bloom.
3648	—White	. . . . . 25
3649	—Crimson	. . . . . 25
3650	—Mixed	. . . . . 25

AUTUMNAL and LATE-FLOWERING SORTS.

From seed sown in spring and summer these half-hardy biennials begin to bloom in fall and will keep up the display all winter and late into spring if transferred to cool, airy quarters in house or greenhouse. Usually the plants are wintered over in a frame for a grand spring inflorescence. Their flowers have not so many colors as the Ten Weeks, but are larger and carried on longer, bolder spikes. Nos. 3660 and 3661, if started in frames or boxes in early spring, will make a brilliant show in late summer and autumn.

3654	Intermediate White Model.	A superb new strain with pure white flower-spikes a foot long . . .	pkt., 25
3655	Intermediate Crimson	. . . . .	25
3656	"Mixed	. . . . .	25
3657	Winter Crimson	. . . . .	25
3659	"White	. . . . .	25
3660	"Empress Elizabeth.	Splendid carmine-rose; dwarf; for pots and groups	25
3661	"Rose Brilliant of Nice.	Most beautiful	25
3662	"Mixed	. . . . .	25

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS

Containing Only the Finest Varieties

GERMAN TEN WEEKS

24	varieties Dwarf Large-flowering	. . . . .	\$1 25
18	" " " "	. . . . .	1 00
12	" " " "	. . . . .	75
6	" " " "	. . . . .	40
12	" Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering	. . . . .	75
6	" " " "	. . . . .	50
12	" Large-flowering Emperor	. . . . .	85
6	" " " "	. . . . .	55
12	" Dwarf Bouquet	. . . . .	75
6	" " " "	. . . . .	40
6	" Victoria Bouquet	. . . . .	50
12	" Giant Perfection	. . . . .	75

6	varieties Giant Perfection	. . . . .	\$0 45
8	" Wallflower-leaved, Large-flowered	. . . . .	60
6	" " " "	. . . . .	50
6	" Dwarf Perpetual	. . . . .	40

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.

8	varieties Intermediate German	. . . . .	\$0 60
6	" " " "	. . . . .	50
4	" East Lothian Autumn	. . . . .	50
12	" Fine Winter	. . . . .	80
6	" " " "	. . . . .	50
6	" Dwarf Bouquet Winter	. . . . .	50

SUNFLOWER

(*Helianthus*)

Very stately decorative plants with great masses of yellow flowers. A few plants of the tall sorts can be placed here and there throughout the grounds with telling effect; it is the gardener's art to know how to locate them. Their golden yellow discs are like sunbursts among the shrubbery, and for backgrounds and screens nothing could be finer. Their long stems and wonderful lasting qualities also make them valuable as cut-flowers. Like the Eucalyptus, they are said to be good for absorbing the miasma of low grounds. Plant the seed in the open garden in spring and thin the plants to stand 3 to 4 feet apart. The height of the different varieties varies greatly; all those below are hardy annuals.



MINIATURE SUNFLOWER

- | | | |
|------|---|----|
| 3670 | <i>argyrophyllus</i> (<i>Texas Silver Queen</i>). Has handsome, silvery foliage and a profusion of small, elegant, single flowers; 4 ft. . oz., 20c. . pkt., | 5 |
| 3671 | <i>Henry Wilde</i> . Tall, small-flowered, graceful, single . per oz., 15c. . | 5 |
| 3672 | <i>Primrose-colored</i> . Graceful flowers of a lovely color; beautiful for cutting. oz., 20c | 5 |
| 3674 | <i>macrophyllus giganteus</i> . Huge leaves and yellow flowers; 5 ft. oz., 15c. . | 5 |
| 3675 | <i>cucumerifolius</i> (<i>Miniature Sunflower</i>). Of pyramidal growth; covered with hundreds of bright orange, small, single flowers; 3 ft. . | 5 |
| 3676 | <i>cucumerifolius Stella</i> . Handsome, large-flowered primrose-yellow . . . oz., 50c. . | 5 |
| 3677 | <i>cucumerifolius Orion</i> . A very handsome new variety, with petals twisted like those of the best cactus-shaped dahlias; excellent for cutting. per oz., 75c. . | 10 |
| 3678 | <i>cucumerifolius hybridus fl. pl.</i> A splendid mixture of new double and semi-double varieties | 10 |
| 3679 | Double Chrysanthemum-flowered . Very double, golden yellow. 6 ft. pkt., | 5 |
| 3680 | " <i>California</i> . Dark yellow; 2 to 5 ft. per oz., 15c. . | 5 |
| 3681 | " <i>Globe-flowered</i> . Ball-shaped; blooms late; 3 ft. " 15c. . | 5 |
| 3682 | " <i>Green-centered</i> . Odd and attractive; 3 ft. " 15c. . | 5 |
| 3683 | " <i>Dwarf</i> . Beautiful to grow in masses of six or more plants set about 3 ft. apart. Each stem is tipped with a fine dahlia-like flower, 3 inches across . . . per oz., 15c. . | 5 |
| 3685 | " <i>Dwarf Variegated</i> . Leaves beautifully spotted with yellow | 5 |
| 3686 | Single Russian . Giant-flowered; 5 to 8 ft. | 5 |

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus barbatus. hB*)

A splendid, old-fashioned plant, producing its large heads of beautifully colored, sweet-scented flowers in great abundance. It is hardy, easily grown and flowers the second year from seed.

- | | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 3689 | White, Single per oz., 40c., pkt., | 5 |
| 3690 | " Double | 10 |
| 3691 | Dark Crimson, Single | 5 |
| 3692 | " Double | 10 |
| 3693 | Auricula-flowered <i>Oculatus marginatus</i> (<i>Hunt's Perfection</i>) per oz., 40c. . | 5 |
| 3693a | " " " " Double. Very fine | 10 |
| 3694 | Mixed Single per oz., 25c. . | 5 |
| 3695 | " Double " 75c. . | 10 |
| | Collection, including 6 varieties Sweet William | 30 |

Sweet Peas

(*Lathyrus odoratus*)

Through the skill of specialists the Sweet Pea has become a much larger and lovelier flower than before it became so popular. The plants are more robust, dwarf, branching, and bloom earlier and more freely, some varieties showing 3 to 4 blooms on a stem. Many new colors, deep, dark, brilliant and delicately lovely, have appeared in the blossoms, often in indescribable combinations. There are flowers, too, of quite distinct shapes, some of which are a great improvement upon the Sweet Pea of the old type. We have dropped some of the older varieties, to give place to improved new sorts of the same colors. Our present list contains all the best kinds introduced to date.

A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis or a row of brush between. For each double row make the drills about 5 inches deep, and 9 or 10 inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering about 2 inches deep, and by degrees, as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil, and thin out to about 5 to 6 inches apart. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. The earliest flowers are from seed sown in fall, preferably in a dry situation, and 6 or 8 inches deep, giving them level culture. As fertilizer, a liberal use of bone meal worked into the soil will give excellent results.


Thorburn's Selected Sweet Peas Assortments Containing—

1	pkt.	each	of 60	named	varieties,	OUR	SELECTION	.	\$1	75
1	"	"	40	"	"	"	"	"	1	30
1	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	75	
1	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	40	




NAMED VARIETIES OF SWEET PEAS

Packets, ounces and one-fourth pounds free by mail or express. If 1 pound or over is ordered, add 8 cents per pound for transportation

 All five cents per packet except where quoted otherwise

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
3698	Agnes Johnson. New; very large; bright pink, shaded cream color	\$o 10	\$o 25	\$o 70
3699	Admiration. Self-colored, in a delicate shade of mauve	10	20	60
3701	America. Bright blood-red striped; very distinct	10	20	50
3701a	American Queen. Magenta standard, deep rose wings	10	25	70
3702	Apple Blossom. Bright pink and bluish, beautifully shaded	10	20	50
3703	Aurora. Flowers extra large; standard and wings flaked and striped bright orange-salmon on white ground	10	20	50
3705	Blanche Burpee. Superb, pure white; immense size, perfect form	10	20	50
3706	Blanche Ferry, Extra-Early. Pink and white; ten days earlier than the ordinary	10	20	50
3707	Blushing Beauty. Soft pink, suffused with lilac; extra large	10	20	50
3708	Boreatton. Crimson-purple; very dark, large flowers	10	20	50
3716	Captain of the Blues. Bright purple and pale blue	10	20	50
3717	Captivation. Light magenta, self-colored	10	20	50
3718	Celestial. Very pretty sky-blue	10	20	60
3718a	Christmas Pink. { These new and beautiful sorts if sown early } . pkt. 10 cts.	40		
3718b	Christmas White. { in fall will bloom by Christmas, and con- } . pkt. 10 cts.	40		
3719	Coccinea. Beautiful cerise self-colored	10	20	50
3720	Coquette. Deep primrose, shaded fawn	10	20	50
3720a	Countess of Lathom. Very pretty cream-pink	10	20	50
3721	Countess of Radnor. Standard delicate lavender; wings dark mauve; lovely	10	20	50
3726	Dainty. White, edged pink	10	20	60
3727	Dorothy Eckford. Fine pure white, large flower	10	20	60
3732	Dorothy Tennant. Standard rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve	10	20	50
3734	Duchess of Sutherland. White, tinted pink	10	20	60
3736	Duke of Clarence. Rosy claret; self-colored flowers; extra large	10	20	50
3739	Earliest of All. A splendid pink and white variety resembling the Blanche Ferry, but flowering much earlier. It is one of the best for forcing	10	20	50
3740	Eliza Eckford. White, shaded and edged with light pink on standard	10	20	50
3742	Emily Henderson. Splendid pure white; good for forcing	10	20	50
3744	Evelyn Byatt. (Novelty last year.) Rich orange-salmon standards; wings a trifle deeper	50		
3745	Fascination. Very charming lilac and blue	10	20	60
3745a	Fashion. Light purplish carmine; a distinct color and very pretty	10	20	50
3746	Firefly. Brilliant fiery scarlet	10	20	50
3746a	Gladys Unwin. Pale rosy pink; superb	10	25	70
3747	Golden Rose. Light primrose-yellow, striped rosy pink	10	20	50
3748	Gorgeous. Standard bright orange; wings bright orange-rose. Very showy	10	20	50
3749	Gray Friar. Heliotrope marbled on white	10	20	60
3750	Janet Scott. Bright pink and buff; very pretty	10	25	70
3751	Jessie Cuthbertson. Primrose, striped with rose; large hooded form	10	20	60
3752	Her Majesty. Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers	10	20	50
3753	Hon. F. Bouverie. Standard flesh-pink; wings rosy buff	10	20	50
3754	Hon. Mrs. Kenyon. A splendid Eckford variety, extra large and of finest form. The deepest shade of primrose found in any variety	10	20	50
3755	Katharine Tracy. Soft brilliant pink	10	20	50
3756	King Edward VII. Bright crimson, very large flowers. Splendid sort	10	20	60
3758	Lady Grisel Hamilton. Light lavender standard, sky-blue wings; splendid	10	20	50
3759	Lady Mary Currie. Orange-pink, shaded rosy lilac	10	20	50
3760	Lady Nina Balfour. Very beautiful mauve	10	20	50
3761	Lady Penzance. Orange-pink and rose	10	20	50
3762	Lady Skelmersdale. Pale rose-pink standards; wings white, suffused lavender	10	20	50
3763	Little Dorrit. Pink standard; white wings; beautiful	10	20	50
3764	Lottie Eckford. Rose and white, edged with blue	10	20	50
3765	Lottie Hutchins. Pale primrose, striped with light pink	10	20	50
3766	Lovely. Deep rose standard and wings, shading to pale pink at edges	10	20	50
3768	Maid of Honor. Almost white, with light bluish lavender edge	10	20	50
3769	Majestic. Deep pink, self-colored; very large flowers of finest form	10	20	50
3770	Miss Willmott. Large orange-pink	10	20	60
3771	Mrs. Dugdale. Beautiful deep rose; unexcelled for cut-flowers	10	20	50
3772	Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. White, striped and flaked with bright rose	10	20	50
3774	Mont Blanc. Pure white, of finest form. Earliest of all, best for forcing. Very dwarf. Seldom growing over 2 feet and beginning to flower when 1 ft. high	10	20	60
3775	Navy Blue. Bluish purple standard; navy blue wings. The best dark blue yet introduced	10	20	50

 All five cents per packet except where quoted otherwise

VERBENA HYBRIDA

In rich soil single plants of this pretty annual creeper, flowering the first season, will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flower umbels. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window-boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. Plants raised from seed are not only cheaper, but more vigorous, producing more and larger flowers for a longer season than those grown from cuttings. Moreover, seedling Verbenas are often fragrant, particularly among the white and blue sorts. For early spring bloom, sow the seeds under glass in February; for later flowers, sow in March or April. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water and sow in seed-boxes filled with light, rich soil, cover one-fourth of an inch deep, press down firmly, and water sparingly. When the seedlings are about an inch high, transplant into other boxes. Use a liberal amount of manure in the beds that are to receive them, and plant out 10 to 15 inches apart each way in May. Give a sunny position. The plants bloom from early summer until frost. Our seed is saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.

3840	Scarlet. Fine bedder	pkt.,	10
3841	Defiance. Intensely brilliant scarlet; fine for bedding		10
3842	Black-Blue, White Eye		10
3844	Yellow. Primrose color		10
3845	Golden-leaved (<i>Cloth of Gold</i>). Bright yellow foliage and flowers of various colors		10
3847	candidissima. Large trusses of purest white flowers		10
3848	auriculæflora. Brilliant flowers of fine size, each with a large white eye		10
3850	Italica striata. Brightly striped		10
3851	cœrulea. Bright blue in various shades		10
3853	Mixed	per oz.,	60c. 5
3854	Finest Mixed. Extra choice	"	\$1.00 10
3856	Mammoth Mixed. Plants and flowers are unusually large; the strain is extremely floriferous and the colors splendid	per oz.,	\$1.50 10
	Collection, including 6 varieties <i>Verbena</i>		50

LEMON VERBENA

(*Verbena citriodora*, *Aloysia*)

An attractive greenhouse shrub, grown for the delightful citron scent of its light green leaves. It is easily grown from seed and becomes quite tall with age, but is usually pruned back to a pretty bush form.

3860	Sweet-scented <i>Verbena</i>	pkt.,	10
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ZINNIA

(*Youth and Old Age*)

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet. The collections offered below are choice.

TALL DOUBLE. Showy, large-flowered; beautiful for borders and groups; 2 feet.

3870	Carminé	per oz.,	40c.	pkt.,	5
3871	Crimson	per oz.,	40c.		5
3872	Flesh-colored	"	40c.		5
3874	Lilac	"	40c.		5
3875	Purple	"	40c.		5
3876	Rose	"	40c.		5
3877	Scarlet	"	40c.		5
3878	Striped	"	40c.		5
3879	Violet	"	40c.		5
3880	White	"	40c.		5
3881	" Victoria	"	40c.		5
3882	Yellow, Sulphur	"	40c.		5
3884	" Golden	"	40c.		5
3885	Mixed	"	30c.		5
3886	" Large Robust				5
3887	" Pompon	per oz.,	75c.		10

DWARF DOUBLE. These are of compact and neater habit than tall varieties; flowers quite as handsome.

3888	Purple	per oz.,	50c.	pkt.,	5
3889	Salmon	per oz.,	50c.		5
3890	Crimson	"	50c.		5
3892	Scarlet "Fireball"	"	50c.		5
3894	Bright Scarlet	"	50c.		5
3895	"White Snowball"	"	50c.		5
3896	Yellow, Sulphur	"	50c.		5
3898	" Golden	"	50c.		5
3902	Mixed	"	40c.		5
3904	Lilliput, Scarlet Gem				10
3905	" White				10
3906	" Mixed				10
3910	Haageana, Double yellow; 1 ft.				10
3912	Curled and Crested, Mixed. Long petals, curled and crested				10

COLLECTIONS OF ZINNIA

10 varieties Tall Double	50	8 varieties Dwarf Double	50
6 " " "	40	6 " " "	40

For Greenhouse Flower Seeds and many other rare and valuable Annuals and Perennials, see pages 98 to 120, and a list of rare native varieties on page 126.

General List of Flower Seeds

FLOWER SEEDS DELIVERED FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF THE STATED PRICE

Explanation of Signs Employed in this List

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants. This mark (‡) prefixed indicates the *climbers*. The third column presents in figures the COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING, thus:

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer. 2 designates *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.
3 designates *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The fourth column gives the DURATION OR CHARACTER, and HARDINESS.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year. S represents *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.
B “ *Biennial*—lasting two years. G “ *greenhouse plants*.
P “ *Perennial*—lasting three or more years. Bu “ *bulbous plants*.
E “ *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year. . . designates, in every case, *repetition*.

As a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way.

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border. hh represents *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames. t represents *tender*—requiring protection.

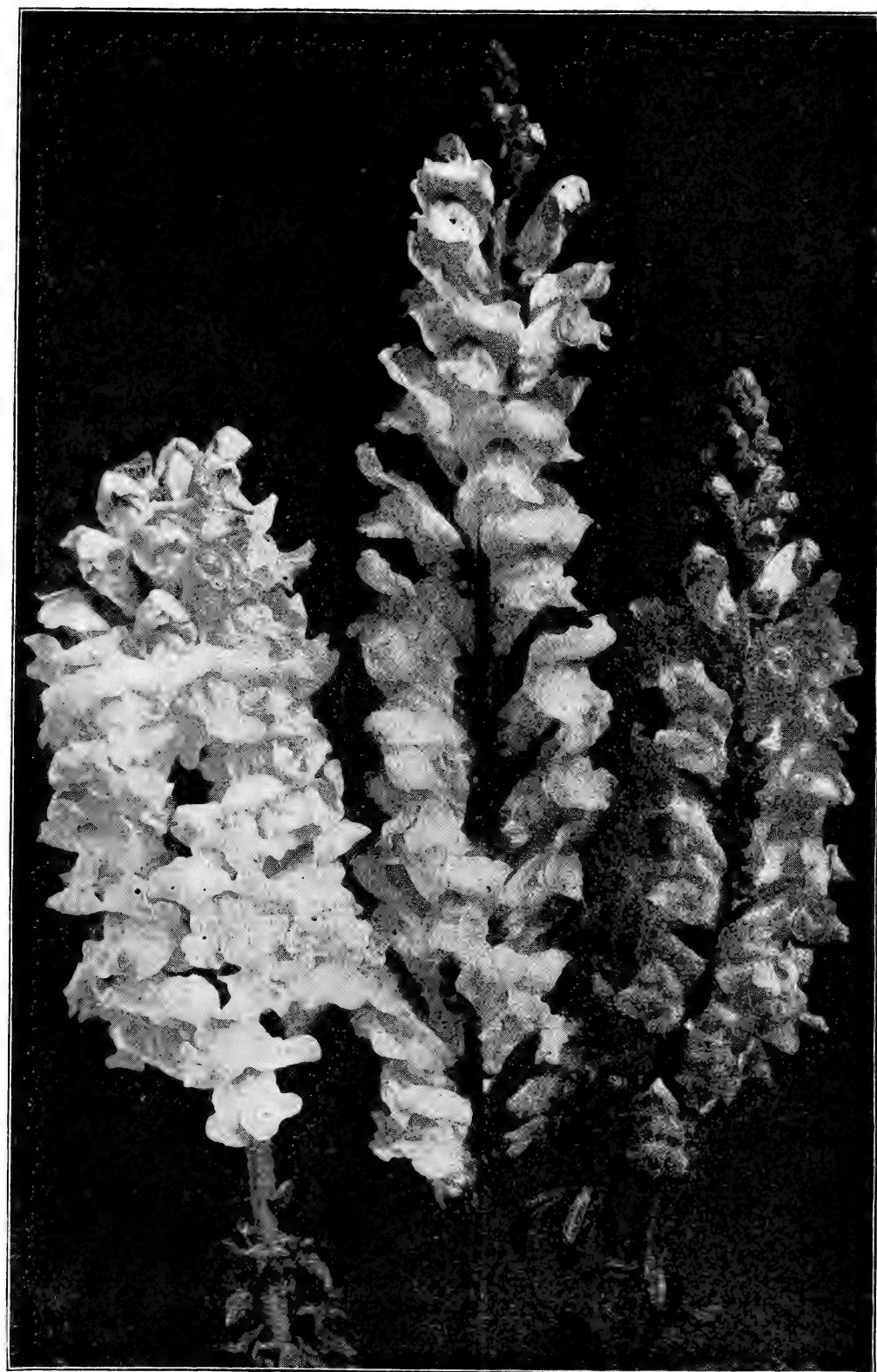
NUMBER AND NAME <small>3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height In Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4000	Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	cts. 5	Bears pretty scarlet fruits.
4004	Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	} Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil. Sow in open ground in May.
4005	— grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4006	arenaria . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5
4008	‡ Abrus precatorius	gP	purple	12	5	“Prayer Bean.” Pretty climber.
4012	Abutilon compactum “Fireball.”	2 3	gS	d. red	4	25	} Free-growing, decorative shrubs; bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable for house, greenhouse or garden.
4013	Edouard Lagueillon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4018	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4024	Acacia dealbata	I	..	yellow	6	10	} Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 4031 is a very charming, floriferous and fragrant shrub. Soak seeds in hot water before sowing, then plant in sandy peat in a temperature of 55° to 60°.
4025	armata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4026	decurrens . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4027	Farnesiana . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
4028	lophantha . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
4029	melanoxylon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4030	julibrissin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4031	mollissima floribunda . . . . .	..	..	..	7	25
4038	Fine mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4044	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	} Leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
4045	spinus	2	..	purple	..	5	
4047	Achillea Ptarmica, Double, “The Pearl”	2 3	..	white	1 1/2	10	} Free bloomer; fine for florists for cut-flowers.
4048	Achimenes, Best Mixed	2	gP	mixed	..	25	
	Aconitum—						
4050	Napellus (Monk’s Hood)	hP	blue	4	5	} Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
4051	pyramdatum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4056	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4062	Acroclinium roseum	hhA	v. & ro.	I	5	} Graceful plants, with everlasting flowers, much used for winter decorations. Flower-heads should be gathered when young, to be preserved.
4063	— album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4064	— Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4065	— Double Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
4066	— White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4068	Adenophora Potanini	2 3	hP	l. blue	..	10	A fine variety.
4072	‡ Adlumia cirrhosa	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4078	Adonis autumnalis . per oz., 25c.	2 3	hA	scarlet	I	5	} Attractive, bright flowers. 4080 is a very fine hardy perennial.
4079	æstivalis “ 25c.	I	hP	crimson	..	5	
4080	vernalis . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	1 1/2	5
4086	Agapanthus umbellatus	tP	blue	I	10	African Lily. Beautiful.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at 10c. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4092	<i>Agathæa cœlestis</i>	1	tP	blue	1	cts. 10	"Blue Daisy." Winter bloom.
	<i>Ageratum</i>						See page 67.
	<i>Agrostemma</i>						
4098	<i>Cœli-Rosa</i> (Rose of Heaven).	2	3	hA	rose	5	The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering and easily grown. Fine for beds. The Rose Campion is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
4099	— <i>alba</i>				white	5	
4104	<i>coronaria</i> (Rose Campion)			†hP	rose	5	
4105	— <i>Dark Blood-Red</i>				d. red	5	
4106	— <i>White</i>				white	5	
4109	— <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 40c.				mixed	5	
4110	<i>Flos Jovis</i>				rose	5	
4116	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1	3	hhA	scarlet	2	Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
4117	— <i>alba</i>				white	5	
4118	<i>linifolia</i>				scarlet	1 1/2	
4119	<i>myrtifolia</i>					2 1/2	
4120	<i>Warscewiczii</i>					2	
4122	<i>Alsine pinifolia</i>	2	3	hP	white	1/2	Very pretty for edgings.
4128	<i>Alstrœmeria pulchella</i>	1	2	gP	yel. & r.	3	4128 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
4129	<i>Mixed</i>				mixed	10	
	<i>Althæa rosea</i>						See Hollyhocks, page 80.
	<i>Alyssum</i>						See page 67.
4135	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2	3	tA	d. red	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants. Of easy culture, doing best in rich, loamy soil. For best results, sow in hotbed in April and transplant to the open at end of May.
4136	* <i>bicolor ruber</i>				red	2	
4137	* <i>cruentus</i> (Prince's Feather)				d. red	3	
4138	* <i>caudatus</i> , "Love-Lies-Bleeding"					5	
4139	* <i>coleifolius</i>					5	
4140	* <i>Henderi</i>				cr. & y.	4	
4142	* <i>melancholicus ruber</i>				red	2 1/2	
4144	* <i>salicifolius</i> (Fountain Plant)				purple	10	
4146	* <i>tricolor</i> (Joseph's Coat)				mixed	diff.	
4147	*— <i>giganteus</i>					6	
4148	*— <i>splendens</i>					3	
4149	* <i>atropurpureus</i>				dk. pr.	2	
4150	<i>Fine Mixed</i> per oz., 20c.				mixed	5	
	Choice Collection of <i>Amarantus</i>, including 12 varieties of the best sorts					50	
	<i>Amethyst</i>						See Browallia.
4160	<i>Ammobium alatum</i>	2	hhP	white		5	Pretty everlasting of easy cultivation.
4164	— <i>grandiflorum</i>					5	
4170	<i>Anagallis</i> , in variety	1	3	hhA	mixed	5	Plant in sunny situation.
4200	<i>Anchusa capensis</i>	2			purple	1 1/2	Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers and bouquets.
4220	<i>Barrelieri</i>		hP	d. blue	2	25	
4230	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> , Single Caen	1			mixed	5	Beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 4233 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting. 4230 is the beautiful Caen strain of single Windflowers.
4231	— <i>"St. Brigid"</i> Poppy-flow'r'd					10	
4232	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3			rose	10	
4233	— <i>alba</i>				white	10	
4234	<i>occidentalis</i>					1	
4236	<i>sylvestris</i>					1 1/2	
4240	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i>		gP	purple	1	25	Fine, sweet-scented; for pots.
4242	<i>Anthemis Arabica</i>		hA	yellow		5	Pretty golden yellow flowers.
4246	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>		gP	pink	diff.	10	Pretty greenhouse climber.
	<i>Antirrhinum</i>						See Snapdragon.
	<i>Aquilegia</i>						See page 68.
4250	<i>Arabis alpina</i>	1	3	hP	white	3/4	"Rock Cross," or "Snowy Milkmaid." For rockeries.
4258	<i>Arctotis grandis</i>	2	hA	w. & y.	2	10	
4260	<i>Ardisia crenulata</i>	2	3	gS	red	5	Fine decorative plant, bearing bright coral berries.
4266	<i>Argemone grandiflora</i> . oz., 40c.		hA	white	2	5	
4267	— <i>lutea</i> " 40c.			yellow		5	In a large garden the foliage and flowers are effective.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at 25 cts. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4273	† <i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	2	gP	pu. & w.	20	25	} <i>A. Sipho</i> is the "Dutchman's Pipe." A hardy climber.
4274	<i>Sipho</i> . . . . .	..	hP	br. & yl.	30	25	
4276	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i>	3	hhA	yellow	1	25	Rich yellow-maroon.
4281	<i>Asclepias Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallowwort; free bloomer.
4282	— <i>atrosanguinea</i> . . . . .	..	..	dk. red	..	5	Rich crimson.
4283	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose-p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
4287	† <i>Asparagus Sprengeri</i>	1	gP	white	12	10	} Beautiful fern-like foliage; fine for bouquets. <i>A. plumosus nanus</i> is the dwarf variety, with finely cut foliage, now so largely used by florists.
4288	<i>plumosus nanus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25	
4289	— <i>robustus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	25	
4296	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	} Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rockwork.
4297	<i>odorata</i> (Woodruff) . . . . .	..	hP	white	1½	5	
Asters							See pages 66 and 67.
4302	<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	1	..	purple	tra.	10	} Resembling <i>Alyssum</i> in character; fine for rockwork or bedding. <i>A. Eyrii</i> has lovely large, dark blue flowers.
4303	<i>Eyrii</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10	
4304	<i>Græca</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10	
4305	<i>Leichtlinii</i> (rosy carmine) . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	25	
4311	<i>Auricula</i> , finest	1	..	mixed	½	25	} (<i>Primula auricula</i> .) Beautiful shades of color. 4314 is the hardy Alpine Primrose.
4314	<i>alpina</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4317	<i>Azalea hybrida indica</i>	2	hS	..	2	25	Seeds from finest varieties.
<i>Bachelor's Button</i>							See <i>Gomphrena</i> .
<i>Balsam Apple and Pear</i>							See <i>Momordica</i> .
Balsams							See page 68.
4320	† <i>Balloon Vine</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Pretty.
<i>Banana</i>							See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
4324	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	2	hP	blue	2	5	} (False Indigo.) It has beautiful light blue flowers.
4328	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	yellow	3	5	
4329	— <i>nana</i> " 60c.	..	..	..	1½	5	} Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
*Beet, Ornamental—							
4335	Brazilian, G'd'n-veined, oz., 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	} Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
4336	*—Scarlet-veined . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4337	*—Crimson-veined . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4338	*Chilian Scarlet-rib'd . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4339	*—Yellow-ribbed . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4340	*Victoria " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4341	* <i>Dracæna</i> -leaved . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4344	<i>Begonia</i> , Single Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	..	25	} Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with handsome foliage. Nos. 4352 and 4353 are very free-flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 4356 has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edging. <i>B. Erfordi</i> is a free-blooming, rosy carmine variety; fine for groups. <i>Zulu King</i> is a splendid sort, with leaves almost black.
4346	Double Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75	
4347	Fringed Single Tuberous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
4348	<i>Erfordi</i> . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	50	
4349	* <i>Rex</i> , ornamental-leaved . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	25	
4352	<i>semperflorens</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25	
4353	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
4354	— <i>Vernon</i> , red, for borders . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25	
4355	— <i>Bijou</i> , bright scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	½	25	
4356	— <i>fol. aureis</i> , yellow-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25	
4357	— <i>Zulu King</i> , black-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
Choice Collections, including—							
12 vars. Tuberous-rooted						\$1 75	
6 " " " " " "						1 00	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>							See Daisy.
4363	<i>Benincasa cerifera</i>	2 3	tA	yellow	6	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4369	<i>Bidens atrosanguinea</i> . . . . .	..	hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the <i>Calliopis</i> .
4374	<i>Blue Bottle</i>						See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .
4378	* <i>Bocconia Japonica</i> . . . . .	..	hP	white	4	5	Ornamental habit and foliage.
4380	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	3	..	flesh	3	25	} Tall and leafy plant for hardy border. Profuse bloomer; easily grown.
4382	<i>Bouvardia Jacquini</i>	2 3	gP	scarlet	2	25	

NUMBER AND NAME <small>3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4386	<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i>	3	hhA	purple	1	5	(Swan River Daisy.) For edging. Should be started in hotbed.
4387	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4388	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4394	<i>Browallia elata</i>	2	gA	blue	2	10	(Amethyst.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting. 4397 has large, lovely flowers, some white, some pale blue.
4395	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4396	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
4397	<i>Rœzii</i> (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
4398	<i>speciosa major</i> . . . . .	..	gP	blue	..	25	
4404	<i>Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa</i> . . . . .	..	tA	red	5	10	} Very pretty ornamental gourd.
4408	<i>Bupthalmum cordifolium</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	1	5	
4412	<i>Cacalia coccinea</i> . . . . .	..	hA	scarlet	2	5	(Tassel Flower.) Very pretty annuals; easily grown.
4413	<i>lutea</i> . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5	
4418	<i>Cactus</i> , Mixed . . . . .	..	hhP	mixed	diff.	25	} Start in greenhouse in moist sand.
4422	† <i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	†hP	orange	6	10	
4426	<i>Calandrinia Burrigdi</i>	2 3	hA	red	1/2	5	} Brightly colored little plants; fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
4428	<i>speciosa</i> per oz., 30c.	..	..	purple	3/4	5	
4429	<i>umbellata</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	violet	1/2	10	
4435	<i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> — Large-flowered, self-colored . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	2	25	} Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. Special cultural directions are given on page 64.
4436	—Tigered, or Spotted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
4437	—Dwarf Tigered . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25	
4438	—Tigered and Self-colored . . . . .	..	..	..	2	25	
4440	<i>rugosa</i> (shrubby) . . . . .	..	..	..	1	50	
4446	<i>Calceolaria pinnata</i> . . . . .	..	hA	yellow	..	10	} Excellent bedding varieties.
4447	<i>scabiosæfolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
	<i>Calendula</i>						See page 69.
4452	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>	3	gP	white	1 1/2	10	} The popular Calla Lily.
	<i>Calliopsis</i>						See page 69.
4458	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trail.	5	} Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
4459	<i>pedata</i> per oz., 50c.	..	hA	v. & w.	2	5	
4463	<i>Camellia Japonica</i> . per oz., 25c.	..	gP	mixed	3	10	} Grand greenhouse plant.
	<i>Campanula</i>						See page 69.
4469	† <i>Canary-Bird Flower</i> . . oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5	(<i>Tropæolum Canariense</i> .) See page 70.
	<i>Candytuft</i>						
4475	* <i>Canna</i> , Dark-leaved . . oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	} Cannas, or Indian Shot, are ornamental; much employed in subtropical gardening for groups and masses.
4477	* <i>Queen Charlotte</i> . . . . .	..	..	sc. & yel.	..	10	
4478	* <i>Crozy's Finest Mixed</i> . oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	3 1/2	10	
4484	<i>Cannabis gigantea</i> . per oz., 20c.	..	hhA	..	10	5	} (Giant Hemp.) For backs of borders.
	<i>Canterbury Bells</i>						
4490	<i>Carduus Benedictus</i>	2	hA	yellow	2	5	} (Blessed Thistle.) Large, variegated leaves; fine for edging.
	<i>Carnation</i>						
4498	<i>Castilleia indivisa</i>	2 3	†hhP	b. red	1 1/2	25	} Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts. Brilliant crimson.
	<i>Castor Oil Plant</i>						
4504	<i>Catananche alba</i> . . . . .	..	†hP	white	2	5	} Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.
4506	<i>cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5	
	<i>Catchfly</i>						See <i>Silene</i> .
4510	<i>Cedronella cana</i> . . . . .	..	hP	purple	3	5	} Purplish crimson flowers.
4512	* <i>Celosia Huttoni</i> (dark foliage)	3	tA	claret	..	5	
4513	* <i>Thompsoni</i> . Feathered . . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	5	} Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants.
4514	*— <i>magnifica</i> , Improved . . . . .	..	..	var.	..	25	
4524	* <i>spicata</i> . . . . .	..	..	r. & wh.	1	10	
	<i>Celosia cristata</i>						See Cockscomb, page 74.
	<i>Ostrich Feather</i>						See page 72.
	<i>Centaurea</i>						See page 72.

NUMBER AND NAME <small>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4528	<i>Centaureidium Drummondii</i> . .	2	hA	yellow	1½	5	Pretty little Composite.
	<i>Centranthus</i> —						
4534	<i>macrosiphon</i> . . per oz., 30c.	1 3	..	red	1	5	} Very pretty free-flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
4535	— <i>albus</i> “ 30c.	..	..	white	..	5	
4536	— <i>nanus</i> “ 30c.	..	..	red	½	5	
4537	—Mixed “ 30c.	..	..	mixed	1	5	
4540	† <i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	gP	red	8	10	“Butterfly Pea.” Very pretty.
4542	<i>Cephalaria tatarica</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	6	5	} Fine for backgrounds; also for bees.
4543	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	2 3	†hP	white	trail.	25	
4546	<i>Cerinthe retorta</i> . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yellow	1½	5	Valuable for bees.
4548	<i>Chamæpeuce Casabonæ</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	5	Fishbone Thistle. Decorative.
4550	<i>Chelone barbata coccinea</i>	3	†hhP	purple	..	5	} Very pretty; bright color.
4551	— <i>hybrida</i> , Mixed . . oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4556	<i>Chorizema varium</i>	1 3	gS	scarlet	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
	<i>Christmas Rose</i>						See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
	<i>Chrysanthemums</i>						See page 73.
	<i>Cineraria hybrida</i> —						
4562	White	1	†gP	white	2	25	} Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. Nos. 4571 and 4572 are magnificent large-flowered prize strains.
4563	Azure Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25	
4564	Crimson, Large-flowered . . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	25	
4566	Blood-Red, Large-flowered . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	25	
4570	Splendid Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25	
4571	— — Large-fl'd Half Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	1	50	
4572	— — Large-flowered Prize . . . . .	..	..	..	2	50	
4574	— — Double	2	..	..	..	75	
4576	<i>stellata</i> (polyantha) . . . . .	..	gP	vars.	..	25	
4577	<i>Cineraria maritima</i> . . oz., 40c.	..	hhP	yellow	..	5	} <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular “Dusty Miller.” No. 4578 has pure white foliage.
4578	— “Diamond” . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
	<i>Clarkia</i>						See page 74.
4585	<i>Clary</i> , Purple-top . per oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	purple	..	5	} (<i>Salvia Horminum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
4586	Red-top “ 25c.	..	..	red	..	5	
4587	White-top “ 25c.	..	..	white	1½	5	
4589	† <i>Clematis coccinea</i>	2 3	hP	scarlet	6	10	} (Virgin's Bower.) Excellent for trellises, verandas, etc. <i>C. paniculata</i> is fragrant, rapid-growing, free-blooming. For other sorts, see Tree Seeds.
4593	<i>Flammula</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	15	5	
4594	<i>crispa</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	6	10	
4595	<i>paniculata</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	10-40	5	
4598	<i>Virginiana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	15	5	
4600	<i>Davidiana</i> (not a climber) . . . .	..	..	violet	5	10	
4604	* <i>Cleome pungens</i>	1 3	tB	pink	2	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.
4605	* <i>speciosa</i> . . . . .	..	hA	purple	..	10	
4610	<i>Clanthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scarlet	3	10	} Greenhouse plants with pea-shaped flowers. Soak seeds in hot water before sowing
4611	<i>puniceus</i> . . . . .	..	..	crimson	6	10	
4615	<i>Clintonia</i> (Downingia) <i>pulchella</i> .	2	hA	tricolor	½	10	Very pretty for edgings.
4620	† <i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	2 3	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climber.
4621	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4626	† <i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . per oz., 75c.	..	†tP	purple	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4627	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
4628	<i>macrostemma</i> . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10	
4634	† <i>Coccinia Indica</i> . . . . .	..	tA	red	6	10	} Ornamental gourd marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
	<i>Cockscomb</i>						
							See page 74.
4640	<i>Coffea Arabica</i> . . . . .	..	gS	white	5	25	} Coffee Tree. Very ornamental. White fl'rs, scarlet berries.
4646	* <i>Coleus</i> . Fine hybrids . . . . .	..	gP	..	2	25	
	Choice Collections, including—						} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage.
	12 varieties <i>Coleus</i>					\$1 25	
	6 “ “					75	Very useful for decorative purposes.

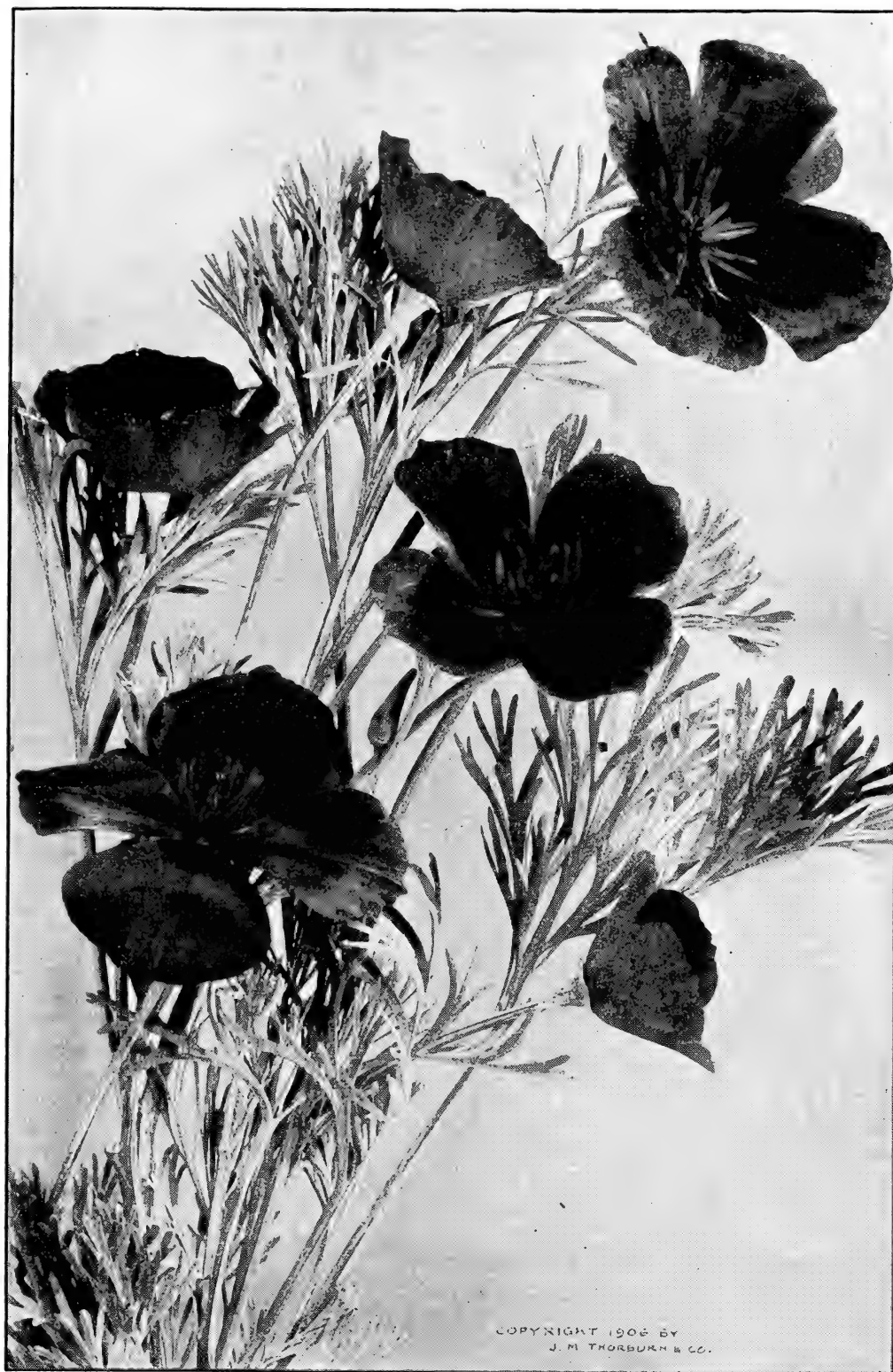


ANTIRRHINUM (SNAPDRAGON) See page 91

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4650	<i>Collinsia Bartsiaefolia</i> . oz.,	50c.	2	hA	purple	1	Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored, and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
4651	bicolor	25c.	1 2	..	p. & w.	1 1/2	
4652	—alba	30c.	..	..	white	..
4654	candidissima	30c.	2	..	..	1
4656	grandiflora	30c.	..	..	blue	..
4657	multicolor	25c.	..	..	w. & ro.	..
4658	—marmorata	25c.	2 3	..	..	..
4659	verna	40c.	1 3	..	bl. & p.	1/2	
4662	Mixed	25c.	mixed	2	5
4668	<i>Collomia coccinea</i> . per oz.,	25c.	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
4669	grandiflora	25c.	..	..	yellow	..
Columbine							See <i>Aquilegia</i> , page 68.
4675	<i>Commelyna cœlestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
4676	—alba . . . . .	..	..	..	white	..
4678	*—variegata . . . . .	..	..	..	var.	2
† Convolvulus, Tall—							Pretty; fine for baskets; good for screens. 4686 has large flowers in great variety of exquisite colorings, and handsome foliage. For Japanese Morning-Glory, see page 82.
4684	aureus superbus	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	
4685	major, Morn'g-Glory. oz.,	15c.	..	hA	mixed	10	
4686	—Double Morning-Glory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4690	Mauritanicus . . . . .	..	hP	blue	trail.	10
Convolvulus, Dwarf—							These are fine Dwarf Morning-Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time. For climbing sorts, see above.
4696	tricolor per oz.,	25c.	1 3	hA	..	1	
4697	—White	25c.	..	..	white	..
4698	—unicaulis	25c.	..	..	purple	..
4699	—Crimson-violet.	25c.	..	..	crimson	..
4702	—Rose	25c.	..	..	rose	..
4704	—Mixed	25c.	..	..	mixed	..
Choice Collection, including— 8 vars. <i>Convolvulus minor</i>							35
4710	* <i>Cordylina australis</i>	3	gS	white	3	10	Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decorations.
4711	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
Coreopsis							See <i>Calliopsis</i> , page 69.
Cornflower							See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> , p. 73.
4720	<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
Cosmos							See page 75.
4726	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)	2 3	tA	yellow	3	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
4729	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	1/2	10	Favorite spring flower.
4735	<i>Crucianella stylosa</i>	2	..	purple	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
† Cucumis—							Of extremely rapid growth, and bear curious fruits. 4741 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4740	erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd)	2 3	hhA	yellow	8	5	
4741	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4742	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5
4743	grossulariæformis (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	..	..	6	5
4744	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4748	perennis (very fine)	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	
Cucurbita							See Gourds, page 108.
4754	<i>Cuphea miniata</i>	3	†hhP	crimson	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being continually in bloom. No. 4755 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
4755	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
4756	purpurea	3	..	purple	..	5	
4757	eminens . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1 1/2	10
4758	Rœzlii	1 3	..	yel. & r.	1	10	
4762	strigulosa . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10
Cyclamen giganteum— per 100 seeds							Sowseed in small boxes or seed pans, in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mould and sand. Cover lightly with moss, which remove after seed germinates. Prick out into small pots when the plants have two leaves. Flower in 10 or 12 months.
4768	—album "Mont Blanc"	\$1	1	gBu	white	3/4	
4769	—atropurpureum	\$1	..	..	d. red	..
4770	—superbum	\$1	..	..	w. & r.	..
4774	—roseum, bright rose	\$1	..	..	rose	..
4775	—Salmon	\$3	..	..	salmon	..
4778	—Mixed	\$1	..	..	mixed	..
4780	<i>Persicum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1/4
4781	—Papilio 12 seeds in pkt.	3/4	25

NUMBER AND NAME <small>2 3/4 oz. at 02. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4786 † <i>Cyclanthera explodens</i>	2	hhA	yellow	8	cts. 10	Beautiful climber.
4790 <i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>	1	tP	apricot	2	10	{ Perennial greenhouse or window plant of elegant habit. See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> , p. 80.
Cypress Vine						
4796 <i>Dahlia</i> , Fine Double . oz., 75c.	3	†hhP	mixed	6	10	{ All the varieties are fine. "Jules Chretien" is a very dwarf, single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first seas n from seed. Valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots. No. 4798 has very large flowers of exquisite mauve color veined with pink; quite distinct.
4797 Double Dwarf				3	10	
4798 Imperialis (The Lily Dahlia).			mauve	10	25	
4799 Gloria. Single			mixed		10	
4800 Cactus, Mixed				3	10	
4802 Dw'f single, fine strain. oz., \$1.25				1 1/2	10	
4804 Jules Chretien, dw'f. "I. 50			scarlet	1	10	
4805 "Fiery Star." New; fine					10	
Choice Collections, including— 12 vars. beautiful Single Dahlia 6 "					\$1 00 60	
4810 Daisy, Double White . . oz., \$3	1	†hP	white	1/4	10	{ (<i>Bellis perennis</i> .) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers. If in open ground, sow in May.
4811 Double Rose (Longfellow)			rose		10	
4812 Double Snowball			white		10	
4814 Double Finest Collec. . oz., \$4			mixed		10	
4815 Maxima. Extra large					10	
Daisy, Paris						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
4816 Daisy, Shasta		hP	white	3	25	Very large flowers.
Daisy, Swan River						See Brachycome.
4818 <i>Daphne Mezereum</i>		hS	pink		25	Early-flowering and scented.
4822 <i>Datura metelloides</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & br.		5	{ Very showy and large trumpet-shaped flowers. 4823 has immense flowers, beautifully colored. Golden Queen is a splendid double, bright yellow and showy variety.
4823 cornucopia			w. & pr.		10	
4824 Golden Queen			yellow		10	
4826 fastuosa, Double White			white		5	
4827 —Double Violet			violet		5	
4828 —Double Mixed . . oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
Delphinium						See Larkspur, page 75.
Dianthus						See Pink, Carnation, Picotee.
4830 <i>Diascia Barberæ</i>		hA	rose		25	Charming Australian annual.
4838 <i>Dictamnus Fraxinella</i>		hP	red	2	10	{ Fine herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a lemon odor. Leave undisturbed for years.
4839 —albus			white		10	
4840 —Mixed			mixed		10	
Digitalis						See Foxglove, page 78.
4844 † <i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . per oz., 15c.		hA	purple	10	5	{ (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens. No. 4848 is a most beautiful large white-flowered variety from Japan. In sunny situations 4850 is a splendid plant both as to flower and foliage.
4845 —albus 15c.			white		5	
4846 —Mixed 15c.			mixed		5	
4847 giganteus			white		5	
4848 Japonicus, "Daylight"					10	
4850 Purple Soudan			purple		10	
4853 <i>Doronicum Caucasicum</i>		hP	yellow	2	25	Large yellow flowers.
4856 * <i>Dracæna Draco</i>	2	gP	white	10	25	{ See Cordylina. Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.
4857 * <i>indivisa lineata</i>					10	
100 seeds, 20c.; 1,000 seeds, \$1					25	
4860 * <i>Veitchii</i>				3	25	
4864 <i>Dracocephalum Moldavicum</i>	3	†hP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
4868 <i>Echeveria secunda</i>	2	gP	yellow	1/4	25	{ Interesting greenhouse succulents; largely used for "carpet" bedding. <i>E. Purpusi</i> is a hardy species; flowers red, with orange center and foliage white powdered.
4869 metallica					25	
4871 agavoides					25	
4872 Purpusi (splendid)		hP	red		25	
4876 † <i>Echinocystis lobata</i>			green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4878 <i>Echinops Ritro</i> . . per oz., 50c.			blue	2	5	Fine for bees.
4886 <i>Elsholtzia cristata</i>		hA	lilac	1 1/2	5	Fine for bees.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height In Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at 02. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4892	<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i> . . .	2	hA	yellow	1	cts. 25	"California Golden Bells."
4900	<i>Epacris hybrida superba</i> . . .	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free-blooming, like Heath.
4902	<i>Eremurus himalaicus</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	white	7	25	Strikingly handsome.
4920	<i>Erica</i> (Heath). Finest Mixed . . .	..	gS	mixed	2	25	Charming evergreen shrubs.
4922	<i>Erigeron aurantiacus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	orange	1	10	"Double Orange Daisy." Fine.
4924	<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	2	..	blue	1/4	10	Beautiful for baskets.
4928	<i>Eryngium cœlestinum</i>	2 3	..	..	1 1/2	5	Beautiful sky-blue flowers.
4929	<i>giganteum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	4	5	No. 4929 is the Silver Thistle.
4934	<i>Erysimum Arkansanum</i> , oz., 30c.	1 2	hA	yellow	..	5	} Free-flowering; of bright colors and neat habit.
4935	<i>Peroffskianum</i> 30c.	..	..	orange	..	5	
4940	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	2 3	gS	scarlet	..	10	{ <i>(E. crista-galli</i> is the Coral Tree; fine greenhouse shrub.
	<i>Eschscholtzia</i>						See page 76.
4948	<i>Eucharidium grandiflorum</i> . . .	1 2	hA	rose	1	5	} Graceful little plants. Showy when grown among grass.
4949	<i>Breweri</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4960	<i>Eupatorium Fraseri</i>	3	†hP	white	..	5	Fine for cutting.
4970	* <i>Euphorbia marginata</i> . oz., 30c.	..	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	Very pretty leaves; showy.
4976	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i> . . . . .	..	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free-blooming.
4977	<i>viscida</i>	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
4978	<i>Wrangeliana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4985	<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	1 2	..	rose	1/4	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
4998	Ferns, Mixed		gP			25	} Sow in fine sifted, sandy, peaty loam, covering the pots with pieces of glass.
	Choice Collection, including 12 of the finest sorts					\$1 25	
	<i>Feverfew</i>						See <i>Matricaria</i> .
	<i>Flax</i>						See <i>Linum</i> .
	<i>Forget-me-not</i> (<i>Myosotis</i>) . . .						See page 78.
5004	Four O'Clock, Hybrid . oz., 20c.	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	} (Mirabilis.) Called Four O'clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated striped and various colors.
5005	<i>longiflora alba</i> 25c.	2	..	white	..	5	
5006	Variegated-leaved 20c.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5007	Tom Thumb, White. 30c.	..	..	white	1	5	
5008	" " Mixed. 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	Choice Collections, including—						
	to vars. Four O'clock					45	
	8 " " "					30	
	6 " " " Strip-l'vd					30	
	<i>Foxglove</i>						See page 78.
5014	<i>Fragaria Indica</i>	1 2	hP	yellow	trail.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
5018	<i>Freesia refracta alba</i>	3	gBu	white	2	10	} Very sweet flowers.
5024	<i>Fuchsia procumbens</i> (for vases).	1 3	gS	blue	trail.	25	
5025	<i>triphylla</i> , charming dark-l'vd. . .	..	..	scarlet	..	50	} ("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plants. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.
5026	<i>hybrida</i> , Finest Mixed Single. . .	..	..	mixed	div.	50	
5028	Finest Mixed Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
5029	Double and Single Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
	Choice Collections, including 12 best varieties, 10 seeds of each.					\$1 00	
	<i>Gaillardia</i>						See page 79.
5050	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders or cutting.
5052	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5058	<i>Gamolepis tagetes</i>	1	hhA	yellow	..	5	Fine for beds.
5062	<i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i> . . . . .	..	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
5070	<i>Gaura Lindheimeriana</i> . oz., 40c.	1 2	hP	w. & r.	3	5	Very effective in clumps.
5074	<i>Genista Canariensis</i>	2	tP	yellow	2	10	Ornamental and free-flowering.
5078	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	1	..	d. blue	1/4	10	} Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
5080	<i>cruciata</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5	
5086	<i>Geranium</i> (Zonale) . . oz., 75c.	1 3	gP	scarlet	1 1/2	10	} The most popular of bedding plants. See, also, <i>Pelargonium</i> , page 113.
5087	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
5089	Apple-scented . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	25	
5092	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i> . . . . .	..	hP	purple	1	25	Quite distinct.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA (See page 76)

NUMBER AND NAME <small>8 1/4 oz. at 02c. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5096	<i>Gesneria macrantha</i>	1	gP	scarlet	1/2	25	} Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
5097	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	25	
5102	<i>Geum Chilense coccineum</i> pl.	hP	scarlet	1 1/2	5	} Blooms freely for a long time. Fine for bouquets.
5103	— <i>atrosanguineum</i> fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5106	<i>Gilia Achilleæfolia</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	} Free-blooming annual; fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawns in beds, are good for rock- eries, and can be planted at any season.
5107	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5108	— <i>rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5110	— <i>capitata</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
5111	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5112	— <i>laciniata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	5
5114	— <i>linifolia</i> (for borders) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5116	— <i>nivalis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
5118	— <i>tricolor</i> . . . . .	..	..	tricolor	..	5
5120	— <i>rosea splendens</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5122	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5128	<i>Glaucium luteum</i>	2 3	†hP	yellow	4	5	(Horned Poppy.) Gray foliage.
	<i>Globe Amaranth</i>						See Gomphrena.
5134	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i>	2	gP	blue	1/2	10	A very handsome plant.
5140	<i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> , Mixed	1 3	†gP	mixed	..	50	} Greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. "De- fiance" is of an intense, glowing scarlet, "Cyclops" and "Goliath" are new va- rieties. If started inside in February will bloom in summer.
5141	— <i>crassifolia erecta</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
5142	— <i>horizontalis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
5143	— <i>grandiflora</i> "Defiance" . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	..	50
5144	— <i>French Tigered</i> and Spotted . . . . .	..	..	spotted	..	50
5146	— <i>Gigantea</i> , "Cyclops" . . . . .	..	..	car. & w.	..	50
5147	— <i>"Goliath"</i> . . . . .	..	..	v. & w.	..	50
	<i>Godetia</i>						See page 79.
	<i>Golden Feather</i>						See Pyrethrum, page 114.
5154	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	2 3	hA	red	1	5	} The Globe Amaranths are among the most popular of the Everlastings. Their round heads of flowers are also called "Bachelors' But- tons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5155	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5157	— <i>carnea</i> . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
5158	— <i>striata</i> . . . . .	..	..	striped	..	5
5159	— <i>nana compacta rubra</i> . . . . .	..	..	v. red	1/2	5
5160	— <i>—alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5162	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	5
5164	— <i>aurea superba</i> . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
	<i>Choice Collection</i> , including 6 varieties <i>Globe Amaranth</i>					30	
5170	<i>Gourd</i> , Mock Orange	2	tA	yellow	15	5	} Excellent for covering veran- das or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Culti- vate the same as melons or squashes. No. 5185 is the Chinese Luffa, the interior of which is useful as a sponge.
5171	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
5172	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5173	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5176	Hercules' Club . . . . .	..	..	..	15	5
5177	Sugar Trough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5178	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5184	Dipper . . . . .	..	..	..	8	5
5185	Dish-cloth . . . . .	..	..	..	8	5
5186	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	10-15	5
	<i>Choice Collection</i> , including 12 varieties <i>Gourds</i> , small					50	
5190	<i>Grammanthes gentianoides</i>	hhA	..	1/2	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
5194	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> . per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
5198	<i>Gunnera manicata</i>	hP	red	6	25	} Decorative lawn plants, with leaves 7 to 8 feet long.
5199	— <i>scabra</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	4	25
5204	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> . . oz., 30c.	..	hA	white	2	5	} Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil. No. 5208 is a very pretty white, dwarf, peren- nial species.
5207	— <i>rosea</i> " 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
5208	— <i>cerastioides</i> . . . . .	..	hP	white	1/2	10
5209	— <i>muralis</i> per oz., 50c.	..	hA	pink	..	5	
5210	— <i>paniculata</i> " 40c.	..	hP	white	2	5	

NUMBER AND NAME <small>2-3 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5216	Hawkweed, Bearded	3	hA	yellow	2	5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth; varied colors.
5217	Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5	
5218	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5220	Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
5224	Hedysarum coronarium . . . . .	..	†hB	red	3	5	{ So-called "French Honey-suckle," but no relation to that vine. Not a climber.
5226	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5230	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yellow	2	5	{ Free-flowering. Composite, with yellow flowers.
5236	Helichrysum bracteatum . . . . .	..	hA	..	..	5	{ ("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.
5237	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5238	—atrosanguineum . . . . .	..	..	d. red	1	5	
5239	—atrococcineum . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	5	
5242	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	2	5	
5245	monstrosum, Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5246	—Dwarf Double . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	5	
	Choice Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Double					50	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5250	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	purple	2	10	{ (Heliotrope.) These well-known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Should have light, rich soil.
5251	Mad. de Blonay . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
5253	White Lady . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5254	grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	..	10	
5256	Voltaireanum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5260	Fine Mixed . . per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10	
5262	Dark-leaved sorts, mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
	Choice Collections, including—						
	12 best varieties					90	
	6 " "					50	
5264	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yellow	1	10	{ Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5265	corymbiflorum . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
5269	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	..	10	{ (Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering.
5270	—Hybrids . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25	
	Hesperis						See Rocket.
5280	Heuchera sanguinea	2 3	..	crimson	..	25	{ Nothing more beautiful for cut-flowers.
5281	—splendens . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	25	
5288	Hibiscus Africanus . . oz., 25c.	..	hA	yl. & br.	2	5	{ No. 5290 is the Rose of Sharon. No. 5294 has very large flowers of sulphur color, with purple center.
5290	Syriacus, Double . . " 30c.	..	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
5291	Crimson Eye . . . . .	..	hA	w. & cr.	..	10	
5294	Golden Bowl . . . . .	..	..	l. yel.	4	10	
5296	moscheutos roseus . . . . .	..	hP	rose	3	5	
	Hollyhock						See page 80.
5300	Honesty (Lunaria biennis) . . . . .	..	†hB	purple	2	5	Pretty. Curious silvery silicles.
	Horned Poppy						See <i>Glaucium luteum</i> .
5302	Humea elegans	1 3	†hhP	rose	5	10	{ Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
5303	—albida . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
5305	† Humulus Japonicus	3	tA	green	15-20	10	{ (Climbing Hop.) No. 5306 has beautiful variegated foliage.
5306	—variegatus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5309	Hunnemannia fumariaefolia	2 3	hA	yellow	1	5	Large, showy flowers; fine.
5314	Hyacinthus candicans . . . . .	..	hBu	white	2-3	5	A fine summer Hyacinth.
5316	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yellow	1 1/2	5	Green leaves; large flowers.
	Iberis						See Candytuft, page 70.
532c	Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) . . oz., 50 cts.	2 3	tA	white	1/2	5	{ Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice. See also Mesembryanthemum.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5322	<i>Impatiens glanduligera</i>	2	tA	purple	1 1/2	5	} (Touch-me-not.) Beautiful. 5323 resembles 5324 but grows quicker and the flow- ers are larger. 5324 is very desirable for house culture.
5323	<i>Holstii</i>			v. red	2	25	
5324	<i>Sultani</i> , scarlet	2 3	gP	scarlet	1	25	
5325	— <i>Queen Carola</i> , chamois			rose		25	
5326	— <i>hybrida</i> , Mixed			mixed		25	
5328	<i>Inula glandulosa grandiflora</i>		hP	orange	2	25	Splendid hardy perennial.
5330	<i>Ionopsidium acaule</i>	1 3	thhP	blue	1/4	10	} (Diamond Flower.) Exceed- ingly pretty little plant. See page 80.
	<i>Ipomœa</i>						
5334	<i>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</i>	3	tB	orange	1 1/2	5	} Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
5335	<i>elegans</i>	2 3		scarlet	3	5	
5336	<i>sanguinea</i>	1 3	hB		1 1/2	5	
5337	Mixed			mixed	3	5	
5340	<i>Iris Kämpferi</i>	1 2	hP		2	5	} No. 5340 is the beautiful Japan Iris. 5341 is a fine hardy Pacific Coast species.
5341	<i>tenax</i>	2		purple	3/4	10	
5350	<i>Jacob's Ladder</i> . . per oz., 25c.			blue	1	5	} (Polemonium.) Beautiful hardy, old-fashioned flower.
5351	White			white		5	
5354	<i>Jacobæa</i> , White <i>Senecio</i>		hA			5	} The <i>Senecios</i> are all free-flow- ering plants, good for the border and for pots.
5355	Purple <i>Senecio</i>			purple		5	
5356	Mixed			mixed		5	
	Choice Collection, including 6 varieties Dwarf Double					35	
	<i>Job's Tears</i>						See page 121.
5360	* <i>Joseph's Coat</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tricolor	2	5	See, also, <i>Amarantus</i> .
5368	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i>	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
5369	— <i>atroviolacea</i>			d. v.		5	
5370	— <i>kermesina</i>			v. red		5	
5372	—Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
5374	† <i>Kennedyæa cœrulea</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	10	} These are fine, profuse bloom- ers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
5375	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3		scarlet	4	10	
5376	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2		d. red		10	
5378	<i>Comptoniana</i>			purple		10	
5380	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>		hA	green	3	5	} Summer Cypress. Beautiful decorative annuals.
5382	<i>trichophila</i>				2 1/2	10	
5384	<i>Lantana</i> , Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	} Rapid-growing plants, form- ing small, bushy shrubs.
5386	<i>Lapageria rosea</i>	1 2	gP	rose	15	50	
	<i>Larkspur</i>						Beautiful greenhouse climber.
	<i>Lathyrus</i>						See <i>Delphinium</i> , page 75.
							See <i>Sweet Peas</i> , page 94.
5392	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	2	hA	red	2	5	} Showy and free-flowering. <i>L.</i> <i>arborea</i> has beautifully mot- tled foliage. Form decorat- ive plants first season from seed started indoors. Fine for backgrounds.
5393	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
5394	—Mixed per oz., 30c.			mixed		5	
5395	<i>arborea variegata</i>		hhP	red	3	10	
5397	<i>Layia elegans</i>		hA	y. & w.	1	5	Pretty yellow and white flower.
5398	<i>Lemon Verbena</i>	2 3	gP	white		10	Fine; lemon-scented foliage.
5402	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	3	hP	yellow	1/2	25	} (Edelweiss.) Found in the Alps.
5406	<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>		hhA		2	5	
5407	<i>Stillmani</i>			golden		10	} Beautifully formed flowers and elegant foliage. 5407 has large golden flowers.
5410	<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	2	hA	orange	1/2	5	
5411	<i>androsaceus</i>			blue	1	5	} Fine for edging or rockeries; blooms in masses. <i>L. car- mineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.
5412	— <i>albus</i>			white		5	
5413	<i>carmineus</i>			carmine		5	
5414	<i>densiflorus</i>			blue		5	
5415	— <i>albus</i>			white		5	
5418	<i>hybridus</i>	1 3		mixed		5	
5422	Mixed per oz., 40c.					5	} Free-flowering and fragrant.
5434	<i>Limnanthes Douglassi</i>	2 3		w. & y.		5	

NUMBER AND NAME <small>8-1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5438	<i>Linaria bipartita alba</i>	2	hA	white	1	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edging, and very good for rockwork.
5439	—splendida	2 3	..	purple	1/2	5	
5440	<i>Maroccana</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	3/4	5
5444	<i>Cymbalaria</i> (Kenilworth Ivy)	hP	violet	trail.	5	
5448	<i>Linum flavum</i>	fhHP	yellow	3/4	5	(Flax.) Free-flowering plants, of easy cultivation.
5449	<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> . oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crimson	..	5	
5450	<i>Lewisii variegatum</i> " 60c.	1 2	fhP	li. & w.	3	5	
5454	<i>Lisianthus Russellianus</i>	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
5458	<i>Loasa aurantiaca</i>	hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure. See page 81.
5459	<i>tricolor</i> . . . . .	..	hA	tricolor	2	5
	<i>Lobelia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
5464	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	tP	d. rose	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.
5469	<i>Lotus Jacobæus</i>	1	tA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting bedding plants.
5474	* <i>Love-Lies-Bleeding</i> . . oz., 20c.	..	hA	crimson	3	5	(<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Grace- ful and ornamental; tall habit.
5480	<i>Love-in-a-Mist</i> , Double. oz., 25c.	1 2	..	blue	1	5	(Nigella.) Curious and orna- mental; fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy. Also called "Devil-in-a-bush."
5481	<i>White Double</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5482	<i>Blue Spanish</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
5483	<i>White Spanish</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5484	<i>Mixed Spanish</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5488	<i>Mixed</i> , all sorts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5492	<i>Lupinus Cruikshankii</i>	2 3	..	blue	3	5	A large genus of ornamental annual or perennial plants. 5500 grows 5 or 6 feet high; has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. Some varieties are charming, having spikes of highly col- ored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. Rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. Dwarf species make best bedding plants. All are free-flowering, attrac- tive, bright, easily grown.
5493	<i>Hartwegii</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5494	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5495	<i>hirsutus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	5
5496	— <i>ruber</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5497	<i>luteus</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5
5498	<i>mutabilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	var.	3	5
5499	<i>nanus</i>	1 3	..	blue	1/2	5	
5500	<i>polyphyllus</i>	3	hP	..	5	5	
5501	— <i>Mixed Perennial</i> . oz., 30c.	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5506	<i>tricolor elegans</i> . . . . .	..	..	o. & ro.	3	5
5510	<i>Mixed Annual</i> . per oz., 20c.	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
	Choice Collection , including 12 best varieties	40	
5516	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 2	hP	scarlet	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants; 5519 is a superb va- riety, and the original of the Haageana hybrids, which in- clude the choicest flowers.
5517	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5518	— <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5519	<i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
5520	<i>Haageana hybrida</i>	hP	mixed	..	10	
5526	<i>Madia elegans</i> . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	yellow	2	5	Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
5530	<i>Malope grandiflora rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
5531	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5532	— <i>rubra</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
5533	— <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5535	<i>Malva miniata</i>	tA	scarlet	4	5	<i>M. miniata</i> advertised as "Sun- set Plant." 5536 and 5537 are fine, hardy perennials.
5536	<i>moschata rosea</i> . . . . .	..	fhP	rose	2	5
5537	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5540	† <i>Mandevillea suaveolens</i>	gP	..	10	10	Beautiful greenhouse climbers, very fragrant. See page 81.
	Marigold	
5546	<i>Martynia Craniolaria</i>	hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5	Curious and very handsome plants for the border. Also used for pickling.
5547	<i>proboscidea</i> . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5
5548	<i>lutea</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5
5549	<i>formosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
	Marvel of Peru	See Four O'clock, page 106.
5554	<i>Matricaria eximia plena</i>	hA	white	2	5	(Feverfew.) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
5555	<i>capensis plena</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5556	"Golden Ball" (beautiful) . . . . .	..	..	yellow	1 1/4	25
5560	<i>Mathiola bicornis</i>	hhA	white	1/2	5	Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.

NUMBER AND NAME <small>At ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5566 † <i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> . . .	I 3	†gP	purple	10	cts. 10	Abundant bloomers, and very desirable climbers for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
5567 Barclayana . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10	
5568 —alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
5570 <i>Emeryana rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
5572 <i>purpurea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
5574 Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
5578 * <i>Melianthus major</i> . . . . .	..	gP	brown	..	10	Has very ornamental foliage.
5582 <i>Melilotus cœrulea</i> . per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1½	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus.
5586 † <i>Melothria scabra</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	l. blue	10	10	Tropical vine.
5590 <i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i> .	I 2	tA	tricolor	½	5	Beautiful dwarf edging plants; flowers profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pots. 5594 is the "Ice Plant."
5591 —album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5592 <i>cordifolium variegatum</i> . . . .	..	tP	yellow	..	10	
5594 <i>crystallinum</i> . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	..	5	
<i>Mignonette</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See page 82.
5600 <i>Mimosa pudica</i> . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	pink	¾	5	(Sensitive Plant.) Very odd.
5604 <i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	I 2	†hP	scarlet	1½	10	(Monkey Flower.) Showy, musk-scented and free-flowering. Hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any soil suits. See Musk Plant.
5605 <i>cupreus</i>	I 3	hA	mixed	..	10	
5606 <i>Rœzii</i>	2 3	..	yellow	½	25	
5608 <i>tigrinus</i> per oz., \$1.50	I 3	..	spotted	1	10	
5610 —grandiflorus (beautiful) . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
5614 † <i>Mina lobata</i> . . . . .	..	tA	wh. & r.	15	10	Curious; free bloomers.
5618 <i>Molucella spinosa</i>	2 3	hA	rose	7	10	A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
5622 † <i>Momordica balsamina</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	yellow	10	5	Handsome ornamental gourds. 5622 is the Balsam Apple and 5623 is the Balsam Pear. 5624 is the Squirting Cucumber.
5623 <i>Charantia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5624 <i>Elaeterium</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5625 <i>involucrata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
<i>Monk's-Hood</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See Aconitum.
<i>Moon-Flower</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See <i>Ipomœa Mexicana</i> , p. 80.
<i>Morning-Glory</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See pages 82 and 104.
<i>Mourning Bride</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See Scabiosa.
5632 † <i>Mukia scabrella</i>	3	..	..	..	10	Handsome ornamental gourd.
5636 <i>Musa ensete</i> . 100 seeds, \$1.50	I 2	gP	y. & br.	..	25	(Abyssinian Banana.) Splendid tropical plant.
5639 <i>Musk Plant</i>	I 3	tA	yellow	½	10	
5640 <i>Compact</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	⅓	10	Musk-scented Mimulus.
<i>Myosotis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See Forget-me-not, page 78.
<i>Nasturtium</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See page 83.
5644 <i>Nægelia hybrida</i> . . . . .	..	gP	var.	½	25	Beautiful greenhouse plant.
5650 <i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	Very pretty and neat-flowering plant for edging. 5652 is a very beautiful variety.
5651 —cœrulea . . . . .	..	..	ro. & b.	..	5	
5652 <i>strumosa Suttoni</i> . . . . .	..	..	var.	..	25	
5658 <i>Nemophila atomaria</i> . oz., 20c	I 3	..	w. & pu.	1	5	
5659 <i>crambeoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	p. blue	..	5	
5660 <i>discoidalis</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5	This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth; they deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots and for edgings, in rockeries, or in the garden.
5662 <i>insignis</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	blue	..	5	
5663 —alba " 20c.	..	..	white	..	5	
5664 —marginata . . . . .	..	..	bord.	..	5	
5666 <i>maculata</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	spotted	½	5	
5668 Mixed " 20c.	..	..	mixed	diff.	5	
Choice Collection, including 8 varieties <i>Nemophila</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	30	
5674 <i>Nerium Oleander</i>	2 3	gS	red	10	10	Oleander. Ornamental shrub.
5678 <i>Nertera depressa</i> . . . . .	..	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
5682 <i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant) . . .	..	hhA	..	3	5	Species of tobacco; valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
5683 <i>colossea</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	25	
5684 <i>Sanderæ</i> . . . . .	..	hA	mixed	3	10	
5685 <i>sylvestris</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5690 <i>Nierembergia gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. & li.	1	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
5691 <i>frutescens</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10	
<i>Nigella</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See Love-in-a-Mist.

NUMBER AND NAME <small>3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5696	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b. w. & y.	1/2	5	} Very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
5697	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5699	<i>paradoxa violacea</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & v.	1	5	
5704	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
5710	<i>Nycterinia selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhA	pink	3/4	5	} Pretty dwarf plant.
5711	<i>Capensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. b.	..	5	
Ænothera							See Evening Primrose, p. 114.
5716	Orchids, Mixed	2	hP	mixed	diff.	25	Fine open-ground species.
5718	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	..	blue	1 1/2	5	} These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
5719	<i>niger</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	3	5	
5722	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yellow	1/2	10	Charming little plants.
5728	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	red	2	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
5729	<i>Sinensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
5730	<i>arborea</i> (Tree Pæony) . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10	
5736	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i> . . . . .	..	hA	blush	1 1/2	5	Very good Everlasting.
5740	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	..	10	Pretty rose flowers.
Pansy							See page 85.
Paris Daisy							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
5746	† <i>Passiflora cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	blue	10	10	} Called "Passion Flower" on account of a resemblance in the flower to the appearance presented at Calvary.
5747	<i>edulis</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	25	10	
5748	<i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	..	10	10	
5749	<i>incarnata</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	pink	25	10	
Peas, Sweet							{ See page 94. Perennial Peas, see page 96.
5754	Pelargonium, Fancy . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	2	25	} Beautiful greenhouse plants.
5756	<i>Odier</i> (superb) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
Pentstemon—							
5760	<i>Murrayanus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	scarlet	3	10	} Beautiful herbaceous perennials; very hardy and free-flowering; fine for bedding.
5762	<i>Cobæa, splendid</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. & b.	..	10	
5764	Mixed European . . oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
5766	" Large-flowered vars. . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5770	* <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> . oz., 20c.	2	hhA	purple	1 1/2	5	} Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
5771	* <i>laciniata</i> " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
5775	Persicaria, Red	3	hA	red	..	5	} Showy for backgrounds.
5776	<i>White</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
Petunia							See page 86.
5780	Phacelia congesta	2	hA	pur. bl.	..	5	} Excellent for bees. <i>P. Parryi</i> is a beautiful rich, deep blue.
5782	<i>Parryi</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. blue	..	10	
5788	† Phaseolus Caracalla	2 3	gA	lilac	5	10	} Curious fragrant flowers. (Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5790	<i>multiflorus</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	scarlet	15	5	
Phlox Drummondii							See page 87.
5796	Phormium tenax . . . . .	..	gP	white	6	10	New Zealand Flax.
5802	Phygellus capensis . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	3	25	Showy greenhouse perennial.
5806	Physalis Francheti . . . . .	..	†hP	..	2	10	From Japan.
5812	Picotee, White Ground . . . . .	..	hhP	w. & sp.	..	50	} From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
5813	<i>Yellow Ground</i> . . . . .	..	..	y. & sp.	..	50	
5815	<i>Extra Fine Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	50	
5818	<i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
Pink (Dianthus)							See page 88.
5824	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gP	white	3	5	Handsome greenhouse shrub.
5828	Platystemon Californicum	2 3	hA	yellow	1	5	(California Poppy.)
Platycodon (see also <i>Campanula</i>)							(Large Chinese Bell-flower.)
5834	<i>grandiflorum</i>	2	hP	blue	2	10	} Very fine flowering plants. <i>P. Mariesi</i> is a fine dwarf, dark blue variety.
5835	— <i>album</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
5836	<i>Mariesi</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	10	
5840	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yellow	1/2	5	} Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
5842	<i>affinis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5844	<i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5	
Polemonium							See Jacob's Ladder.

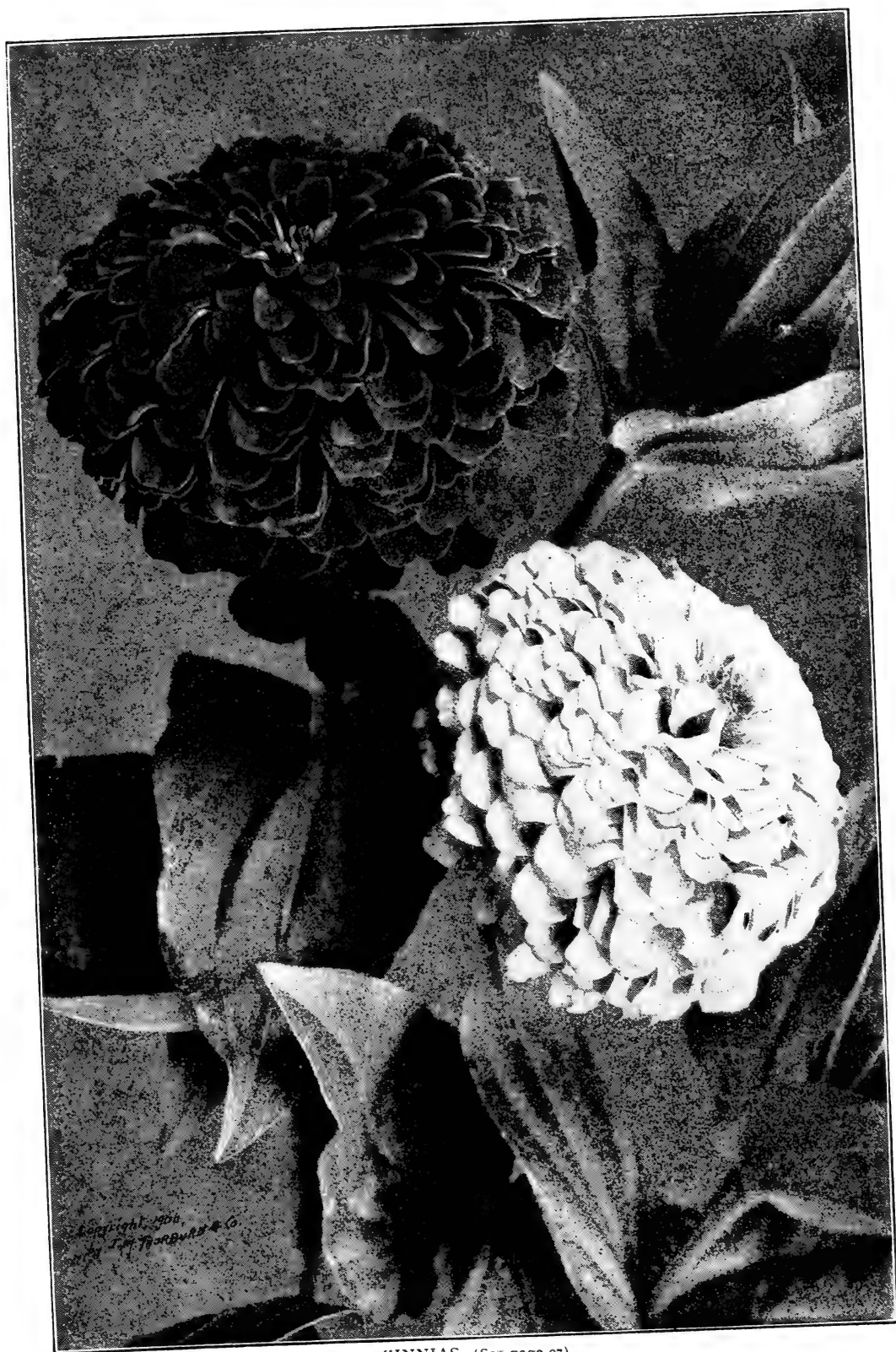
NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4 oz. at 25 cts. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
5848	Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed	1/2	cts. 10	(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
5849	Finest					25	
5850	Gold-laced					25	
	Poppy						See page 89.
	Portulaca						See page 90.
5856	Potentilla atrosanguinea		hP	purple	1 1/2	10	} Showy, hardy border plants.
5857	Mixed			mixed		5	
5863	Primula cortusoides	3		red		10	
5864	Cashmeriana			rose	1/4	25	} These are the hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." <i>P.</i> <i>Forbesi</i> has pretty rosy lilac flowers, and is fine for pots. <i>P. obconica</i> , if started in frames, will begin to bloom in May. No. 5874 is a very beautiful and rare species.
5865	Japonica			mixed	1	10	
5866	farinosa (Bird's-eye Primrose)			rose		25	
5867	Forbesi	thP		lilac		25	
5868	English Yellow Primrose	hP		yellow	1/2	10	
5869	obconica grandiflora alba	2	thP	white		25	
5870	—rosea			rose		25	
5871	—carminea			carmine		25	
5872	—hybrida, Mixed			mixed		25	
5874	sikkimensis		hP	l. yellow	1	50	
5876	verticillata			yellow		25	
	Primula stellata (Star Primula Chinensis)						
5877	—White Star		gP	white		50	} House or conservatory plants; floriferous and long-bloom- ing. Cut-flowers are valuable for table decoration; keep fresh in water many days.
5878	—Giant White Star					50	
5879	—King of the Star			crimson		50	
5880	—Rosy Star			rose		50	
5881	—Blue Star			blue		50	
5881a	—Hybrid Mixed			mixed		50	
5882	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3		fr. red	3/4	25	} From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula</i> <i>Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; are free-flowering, and especi- ally valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window cul- ture; a cool place suits them best. The seed is saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. Seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated, well wa- tered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. Collections here offered con- tain finest varieties grown.
5882a	—alba			white		25	
5883	—coccinea			b. red		25	
5884	—alba magnifica			white		25	
5885	—punctata atropurpurea			pur. sp.		25	
5886	—caerulea			blue		50	
5887	—kermesina splendens			crimson		25	
5888	—Mixed			mixed		25	
5889	—filicifolia alba			white		25	
5890	—rubra			red		25	
5891	—Mixed			mixed		25	
5892	—globosa rubra			red		25	
5894	—alba			white		25	
5896	—Mixed			mixed		25	
5897	—Giant Mixed					50	
5898	—plena rubra			red		75	
5899	—alba			white		75	
5904	—Mixed			mixed		75	
	Choice Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Chinese Fringed					\$1 50	
	8 " " " "					1 00	
	6 " " " "					75	
	6 " " Double					1 25	
	Primrose, Evening—						
5910	<i>Oenothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	purple	2	5	} <i>Oenotheras</i> are fine, free-flow- ering plants, best for back- grounds or shrubby border; <i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>O. Drum-</i> <i>mondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
5912	— <i>Drummondii</i>	1 3		yellow	1	5	
5916	— <i>Lamarckiana</i>	2 3	hB		4-5	5	
5917	— <i>rosea Mexicana</i> . oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	1/2	5	
5918	— <i>taraxacifolia alba</i> or <i>acaulis</i>	2 3	hA	white		5	
5919	— <i>tetraptera</i>					5	
5920	—Mixed Annual . . oz., 30c.			mixed	diff.	5	
5922	Pueraria Thunbergiana		hP	purple	40	10	} (Kudzu Vine.) Beautiful Japan climber; enormous growth.
5924	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum			dk. sc.	1	5	
5925	— <i>roseum hybridum</i> Double			mixed	2	25	} No. 5930, known as Golden Feather, is fine for edging. 5932 is a beautiful fern-leaved sort. 5926 is a magnificent variety with flowers often 4 inches in diameter on long stems; fine for cutting.
5926	— <i>grandiflorum</i>				3	25	
5929	<i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3		white	2	5	
5930	<i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3		yellow	1/2	5	
5932	— <i>selaginoides hybridum</i>					10	
5933	—Golden Gem					5	



SWEET WILLIAM (See page 93)

NUMBER AND NAME <small>See ¼ oz. at 02. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
6060	<i>Scotanthus tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	white	15	25	Handsome ornamental gourd.
6064	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i> . . . . .	..	hA	blue	¼	10	(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants, excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
6065	<i>Maximowiczii</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	1	10	
6066	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	¾	10	
	<i>Senecio elegans</i>						
6072	<i>Sensitive Plant</i> . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	See Jacobæa.
6080	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	1 2	hA	red	2 3	5	(Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.
6081	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	(Catchfly.) Bright-colored, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockwork or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.
6082	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
6084	<i>pendula, rose</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	1	5	
6086	— <i>Double Rose</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
6088	— <i>ruberrima</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
6089	— <i>Bonnetti, dark stems</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
6090	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
6092	<i>orientalis</i> . . . . .	..	thP	rose	2	5	
	<i>Sinningia Regina</i> . . . . .	..	gA	p. v.	¾	50	(Christmas Berry.) Beautiful gloxinia-like plant; velvety leaves, violet flowers.
6098	‡ <i>Smilax</i> (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>) . . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decoration. Fine for florists.
	<i>Snappedragon</i>						See page 91.
6104	<i>Solanum, White Eggplant</i>	3	tA	..	1	5	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are fine decorative plants and well worth cultivating. <i>S. giganteum</i> is the largest and handsomest of all, having flowers 3 inches in diameter. No. 6118 is a fine variety of climber with drooping racemes of a delicate lilac color.
6105	<i>Scarlet Eggplant</i> . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
6106	<i>Striped Eggplant</i> . . . . .	..	..	striped	2	5	
6109	<i>Wetherill's Hybrid</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10	
6110	<i>robustum</i>	2 3	..	purple	3	10	
6112	<i>capsicastrum</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	2	10	
6114	<i>giganteum</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	4	10	
6115	<i>Hendersoni</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
6116	<i>Warscewiczoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10	
6118	<i>Seafortianum</i> . . . . .	..	tgP	lilac	5	10	
	Choice Collection, including 6 varieties <i>Solanum</i>					40	
6122	<i>Sphenogyne speciosa</i>	3	hA	yellow	1	5	Pretty showy annuals.
6132	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	Fine for rockwork or edges of flower beds.
6135	<i>Stachys lanata</i>	3	hP	striped	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
6140	<i>Statice Bonduelli</i>	2 3	hA	yellow	1½	5	(Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers which ought to be in all gardens.
6142	<i>sinuata</i>	2 3	..	blue	1	5	
6143	<i>candidissima</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
6145	<i>Suworowi, bright rose</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
6147	<i>incana hybrida</i> . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	1½	5	
6149	<i>Perennial Sorts Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
6154	<i>Stenactis speciosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
6158	<i>Stephanophysum longifolium</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	scarlet	1½	25	An acanthaceous plant, with bright colored flowers.
6162	<i>Stevia serrata</i>	2	gP	flesh	..	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.
	<i>Stocks, German Ten Weeks</i>						See page 92.
6164	<i>Stokesia Cyanea</i>	2 3	hP	blue	2	10	("Cornflower Aster.") Pretty.
6169	<i>Strelitzia Reginae</i> . . . . .	..	gP	o. & pur.	5	50	("Bird of Paradise Flower.") Fine greenhouse perennial.
6171	<i>augusta</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	15	50	
	Streptocarpus—						
6174	<i>Veitch's New Hybrids</i>	1 2	..	mixed	2	50	Very ornamental, profuse-blooming greenhouse plants.
6175	<i>Giant-flowered Blue</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	50	
6180	<i>Styrax Japonica</i>	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine.
	<i>Sunflower (Helianthus)</i>						See page 93.
6194	<i>Swainsonia alba grandiflora</i>	1 3	gP	..	2	50	Fine greenhouse plants, easily grown in sandy, peaty soil.
6196	<i>Ferrandi carminea</i> . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	50	
	Sweet Peas						See page 94.
	Sweet Sultan						See Centaurea, page 73.
	Sweet William						See page 93.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<small>3-4 oz. at 10c. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>							
6212	<i>Tacsonia</i> Van Volxemii	2 3	gP	scarlet	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
6218	<i>Tagetes</i> lucida (Sweet-scented).	2	hA	yellow	1	5	} Pretty, and fine for edging. See also Marigold. See <i>Cacalia</i> .
6219	<i>signata</i> pumila	2 3	..	..	..	5
	Tassel Flower						
6224	<i>Tecoma</i> Smithi (splendid)	gP	lemon	6	25	} Large heads of rich lemon flowers, flushed orange.
6241	† <i>Thunbergia</i> alata . . . . .	..	hhA	buff	5	10
6243	—aurantiaca . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
6244	—Bakeri	white	..	10	} Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
6246	—Fryeri . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
6247	—sulphurea . . . . .	..	..	sulphur	..	10
6248	—intus alba . . . . .	..	..	p. yel.	..	10
6252	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
6262	<i>Torenia</i> Fournieri	tA	purple	2	25	} For borders and baskets. 6265 is golden yellow; deep red throat. 6262 is fine for pots.
6263	—"White Wings" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
6265	<i>Bailloni</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	25
6269	<i>Trachelium</i> cœruleum	2	†hP	blue	½	5	Useful; border or greenhouse.
6274	<i>Trachymene</i> cœrulea (Didiscus).	..	hA	5	Fine long-blooming annuals.
6278	† <i>Trichosanthes</i> colubrina	3	tA	white	4	10	} (Snake-Gourd.) So called from the shape of its fruit.
6279	<i>coccinea</i>	2	..	yellow	..	10	
6280	<i>palmata</i>	3	..	white	..	10	
6282	<i>Trifolium</i> suaveolens	2	hP	purple	trai.	5	An ornamental clover.
6286	<i>Tritoma</i> uvaria	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	} (Red-Hot-Poker Plant.) Has showy spikes of bloom.
6287	<i>MacOwani</i> . . . . .	..	..	r. & yel.	1½	25
6288	<i>Trollius</i> hybrid mixed	1 2	hP	mixed	..	10	} (Globeflower.) For beds or borders.
6289	† <i>Tropæolum</i> canariense . . . .	..	hhA	yellow	10	5
6290	<i>pentaphyllum</i>	gP	or. & y.	..	10	} 6289 is the Canary Bird Flower. The others are fine for pot culture. See, also, <i>Nastur-</i> <i>tium</i> , pages 83 and 84.
6291	<i>tricolor</i> grandiflorum . . . .	..	..	or. & br.	..	25
6293	<i>Tunica</i> saxifraga	2	hhP	white	1	5	Pretty for rockwork.
6296	<i>Tydaea</i> hybrida grandiflora	gP	mixed	..	50	Popular greenhouse plant.
6300	<i>Valeriana</i> alba	1 2	†hB	white	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet- scented flowers.
6304	<i>rubra</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
6306	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
6310	<i>Venidium</i> calendulaceum . . .	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Beautiful for borders or pots.
6313	<i>Venus' Looking-Glass</i> . oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} (Specularia.) Pretty edging plant. 6315 gives about 50 per cent of double flowers.
6314	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
6315	Double . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
6316	<i>Venus' Navelwort</i> (<i>Omphalodes</i> <i>linifolia</i>)	2	1	5	} A handsome border flower. Easily grown.
6320	<i>Verbascum</i> pannosum . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	5	10
	<i>Verbena</i> hybrida	See page 97.
6326	<i>Verbena</i> (<i>Aloysia</i>) citriodora .	2 3	gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented lvs.
6329	<i>Veronica</i> , Mixed	2	hP	mixed	½	10	} Pretty for borders; fine colors.
6332	<i>Vicia</i> Gerardii	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	
6334	<i>fulgens</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	10
6340	<i>Vinca</i> alba (pure white)	tP	white	..	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and borders or beds; very pretty.
6341	<i>rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
6342	—alba . . . . .	..	..	ro. & w.	..	10
6343	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
6349	<i>Violets</i> , Sweet-scented	1 2	..	blue	½	10	} (<i>Viola</i> .) All have great beauty and fragrance. Seed takes a long time to germinate.
6350	The Czar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
6351	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
6359	<i>Viola</i> cornuta, Purple Queen	purple	..	10	} Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
6360	—Mauve Queen . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
6361	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
6365	<i>Virginian Stock</i> . . per oz., 20c.	..	hA	red	1	5	} (<i>Malcolmia maritima</i> .) Early flowering and fine.
6366	White 20c.	..	..	white	..	5
6368	Crimson King 20c.	..	..	crimson	..	5
6369	Mixed 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5



ZINNIAS (See page 97)

GLADIOLUS

Gladioli are very easily grown. Any good soil suits them. Plant as soon as all danger from frost is past, about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart. By planting at intervals up to the first of July these fine flowers can be had in bloom all through the summer and fall—the later to flower being the best. About the end of October, when the leaves begin to wither, the bulb should be taken up, dried in the open air, and then stored in a dry place, free from frost, for planting next spring.

*Those so marked are used extensively for forcing.

VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLI

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and Scarlet	\$o 40	\$1 75	\$13 00
“ White and Light. Standard selection	45	2 25	18 00
* “ White and Light. Extra fine for florists' use	50	3 00	24 00
“ Striped and Variegated	50	3 00	25 00
“ Pink and Rose. Extra fine	45	2 25	18 00
“ Yellow and Orange	70	4 00	36 00
“ Hybrids. All colors	40	1 75	13 00
“ Finest Selected Seedlings. All colors in greatest variety	45	2 00	15 00

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Lemoine's. Fine bright colorings and odd markings	\$o 45	\$2 25	\$18 00
Mixed Childsii. Superb large-flowered	50	2 50	22 00
Groff's Hybrids. Splendid strain embracing thousands of varieties in greatest diversity of colors. Mixed hybrid seedlings, first selection	45	2 00	16 00

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI

Agatha. Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine-amaranth, clear yellow spots. Very showy	Each	Doz.
Andre Leroy. Deep cherry, flamed and striped darker; white blotch and stripe	15	1 25
Angele. White; showy and effective	15	1 25
Appollon. Rosy lilac, with a large rose blotch, striped white in the center	15	1 25
Ariane. White, tinged rosy lilac, bordered and flamed carmine-rose; lower petals pure white	20	2 00
Astarte. Compact, finely shaped spike of large flowers, pale rosy lilac streaked with rose	15	1 25
* Augusta. Beautiful pure white, with blue anthers	per 100, \$4.	10 1 00
Autumn Giant. Very brilliant orange-yellow and scarlet, deep golden yellow throats. Splendid spike often 3 feet long grows 4 to 6 feet high. Blooms from late August until October if planted early. Fine for cutting. New	30	3 00
Baucis. Fine spike, with large flowers of rose, slightly tinged salmon; blotch dark amaranth-red	15	1 25
Beaute de Juillet. Long spike; flowers salmon and rose, striped and marbled slaty violet	15	1 25
Benvenuto. Brilliant light orange-red, white blotch	15	1 25
Bicolore. Bright rosy salmon; lower petals ivory-white, suffused rose at the edges	20	2 00
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion-scarlet	per 100, \$2.	05 45
Calypso. Flesh-colored rose, streaked with rose and blotched carmine	15	1 25
Carmen. Straw-colored, slightly streaked rose-amaranth on the outer, citron-yellow at the base of the inner petals	20	2 00
Carnation. Fleishy white, tinged at the edges carmine, the lower petals blotched purplish carmine	15	1 25



GLADIOLI

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI, continued

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Ceres. Pure white, spotted with purplish rose per 100, \$4. .	\$o 10	\$o 75	Matador. Fine spike, with splendid flowers of brilliant carmine-red, striped and blotched pure white . .	\$o 15	\$1 25
Chicago. Compact spike of well-expanded flowers. Very dark carmine-red, with a few almost black stripes, large white blotch and center band .	10	1 00	*May. Fine pure white, flaked rosy crimson, superb spike. <i>The best of all for forcing in greenhouse</i> . per 100, \$4. .	10	75
Christopher Columbus. Very large, rosy carmine flamed red, large violet-red blotch on lower petals	15	1 25	Michigan. Tall, compact spike, large, cherry-red flowers, white blotch . .	15	1 25
Conquete. Bright cherry-red, pure white blotch, upper petals striped rose . .	10	1 00	*Napoleon III. Bright scarlet, white line on each petal	06	50
Crepuscle. Splendid spike; flowers lilac-rose, flushed carmine, and with violet on the edges of the petals . .	15	1 25	Neron. Tall spike; dark crimson, suffused with dark blood-red and violet. .	15	1 25
Daphnis. Fine rosy salmon, flamed slaty violet, blotch white	20	2 00	Norma. Pure white, occasionally very slightly suffused with pale lilac . . .	20	2 00
Escarboucle. Dark carmine-red, pure white band and blood-red blotch . .	10	1 00	Pactole. Yellow, tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of a darker shade . .	10	1 00
Fatma. Ivory-white, striped bright rosy salmon; violet blotch	15	1 25	Pepita. Golden yellow, slightly striped carmine at the edges of the petals . .	15	1 25
Feu follet. Well-opened flowers with ivory-white throat, richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges . .	10	1 00	Phœbus. Brilliant red, with large pure white and very conspicuous blotch . .	15	1 25
Formosa. Large and perfectly shaped spike. Delicate satiny rose, slightly striped with carmine on the edges . .	20	2 00	Professor Maxime Cornu. Compact spike; large flowers of a fine intense blood-red color, streaked vermilion . .	15	1 25
Grandesse. Very large, well-opened flower; petals fleshy white, slightly suffused with fresh lilac. Carmine blotch	10	1 00	Proserpine. Very large, well-expanded cherry-red flowers, banded with slate-color; tall spike	15	1 25
*John Bull. White, slightly tinged with sulphur	10	75	Reine Blanche. Pure white, dark carmine blotch	10	75
*Lamarck (de). Large flowers, cherry-colored, tinted orange, blazed red, large pure white stain	10	75	Reverend Berkeley. Light rose, tinged with violet-carmine, white blotch . .	10	1 00
Le Phare. Brilliant fiery red; very showy. .	20	2 00	Rossini. Dark amaranth-red, streaked and blotched white	15	1 25
Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch . .	10	1 00	*Shakespeare. White, very slightly suffused with carmine-rose; large rosy blotch. <i>Fine for forcing</i>	10	1 00
Le Tintoret. Fine cherry-rose, flamed with carmine, carmine blotch on yellow tinted ground	15	1 25	Suffren. Flowers fresh, bright cherry-rose, blotch carmine, with violet center stripe; very pretty	10	1 00
Leviathan. Tall spike of enormously large flowers of soft bright rose, flamed and striped carmine-amaranth blotch on creamy white ground. .	15	1 25	Surprise. Rose-amaranth; very late-blooming variety	10	1 00
*Madame Monneret. Delicate rose per 100, \$3. .	06	50	Thermidor. Large salmon-red flowers, flushed and edged slaty gray. Very distinct	10	1 00
Madame Poiret. Large spikes of coppery rose-colored flowers, with a slight golden blotch	15	1 25	Tigridia. Flowers salmon-yellow, very large and well open, capriciously flamed with rosy carmine	15	1 25
Marechal Vaillant. Very brilliant scarlet, with large pure white blotch . .	15	1 25	Titania. Beautiful tall spike, creamy salmon flamed cherry	10	1 00
			Van Dael. Large flowers of a delicate salmon-rose at the center, streaked with blood-red at the top of petals . .	15	1 25

NEW GIANT CHILDSII GLADIOLI

Very tall and erect, often 4 or 5 feet high, with spikes of bloom over 2 feet long. The flowers are of great substance and of gigantic size, frequently 7 to 9 inches across. Every color known among Gladioli.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
*America. Beautiful soft flesh-pink, slightly tinged with lavender. Strong and healthy; erect spike of the largest flowers. New	\$o 20	\$2 00	Henry Gillman. Deep salmon-scarlet, with pure white bands through each petal, and throat peculiarly mottled	\$o 10	\$1 00
Blanche. Largest white flowers, with faint marks of soft rose	20	2 00	Little Blush. Dwarf habit; compact spike of blush white	15	1 25
Columbia. Light orange-scarlet, blotched and penciled bluish purple. .	10	1 00	Mrs. Beecher. Beautiful deep rosy crimson; pure white throat, marked carmine	15	1 25
Deborah. Dark red, tinged with amaranth	10	1 00	Nezinscott. Blood-scarlet, crimson-black blotches and white mottlings in throat	15	1 25
Dr. Sewell. Large spike. Deep, rich, rosy crimson, penciled darker	15	1 25	Oddity. Amaranth-red, throat mottled red and white	10	1 00
Florida. Deep dark red. Very early . .	10	1 00	Wm. Falconer. Enormous size; beautiful clear light pink	15	1 25
Governor McCormack. Beautiful rose, mottled with silvery green, with violet and white mottled throat. Extra large flower and truss. Very odd . .	15	1 25			

DAHLIAS

DOUBLE VARIETIES

	Each	Doz.
A. D. Livoni. Best clear pink	<i>Show</i> \$0 15	\$1 50
Arabella. Primrose, shaded rose	<i>Show</i> 25	2 50
Black Beauty. Dark velvety maroon	<i>Decorative</i> 20	2 00
Burling Cross. Yellow, tipped red	<i>Pompon</i> 25	2 50
Clifford W. Bruton. Large, clear pure yellow	<i>Decorative</i> 15	1 50
Countess of Pembroke. Pure rosy lavender	<i>Decorative</i> 20	2 00
Crimson Ball. Bright crimson-purple	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Earl Pembroke. Bright plum	<i>Cactus</i> 15	1 50
Enchantress. A pure white solid bloom and of good growth; free bloomer. Valuable for wreath and decorative use	<i>Show</i> 20	2 00
Fairy Queen. Sulphur-yellow edged peach	<i>Pompon</i> 25	2 50
Fern-leaved Beauty. Pure white-margined dark crimson-scarlet	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Flamingo. Large bright scarlet with long pointed petals. Profuse bloomer.	<i>Cactus</i> 20	2 00
France. Soft rosy lavender	<i>Decorative</i> 20	2 00
Gloriosa. One of the best crimson cactus	<i>Cactus</i> 20	2 00
Hercules. Yellow, striped red	<i>Fancy</i> 20	2 00
Incendiary. Dazzling, fiery crimson. The plant grows stiffly erect with dark foliage, and the blooms are in bunches, making the bush one solid mass of color. More suitable for bedding or hedge use than for cutting.	<i>Decorative</i> 25	2 50
James Vick. Purple	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
John H. Roach. Light yellow	<i>Cactus</i> 15	1 50
Kreimhilde. White center, shading to beautiful rosy pink. Very fine	<i>Cactus</i> 25	2 50
La Favorite. One of the finest yellowish white show Dahlias in existence. A continuous bloomer with very long stems and of good shape	<i>Show</i> 20	2 00
Lustrous. Crimson-scarlet	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Maid of Kent. Cherry-red, tipped white	<i>Fancy</i> 15	1 50
Mayor Haskin. Vivid crimson	<i>Cactus</i> 20	2 00
Mignon. Richest crimson-scarlet	<i>Pompon</i> 15	1 50
Miss Dodd. Large, pure yellow	<i>Show</i> 20	2 00
Mrs. Langtry. Cream-tipped peach	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Nymphæa. Pink and white	<i>Decorative</i> 15	1 50
Oakfield. Purple and maroon	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Oban. Rosy lavender, overlaid fawn	<i>Decorative</i> 15	1 50
Olympia. Deep rose, pink striped and penciled rich crimson; immense size; full center	<i>Fancy</i> 25	2 50
Oriole. Yellow and old-gold	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Patrick Henry. Snow-white	<i>Decorative</i> 25	2 50
Pauls. Very bright scarlet	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Penelope. White flaked lavender	<i>Fancy</i> 15	1 50
Pride of Orange. Yellow tinted red	<i>Show</i> 20	2 00
Prince Bismarck. Rich plum color, large and fine	<i>Show</i> 20	2 00
Princess Bonnie. White, shading yellow at base	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Purity. Pure white, medium size; petals twisted and incurved. Fine form	<i>Cactus</i> 25	2 50
Queen of Yellows. Clear yellow	<i>Show</i> 20	2 00
Robin Adair. Brown and red	<i>Show</i> 25	2 50
Snow Clad. Small dwarf white. Fine	<i>Pompon</i> 20	2 00
Storm King. Pure white	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Sunset. Yellow blooms, large to extra large, full and deep. Fine foliage and a good grower	<i>Show</i> 15	1 50
Sylvia. White, shading to soft pink on the outer petals, flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter	<i>Decorative</i> 20	2 00
Viola. Dark maroon	<i>Decorative</i> 15	1 50
Wm. Agnew. Intense dazzling red	<i>Decorative</i> 15	1 50

SINGLE VARIETIES

Ami Barrillet. Pure garnet, purple foliage	20	2 00
Buttercup. Bright yellow, tipped deeper. Branching habit	20	2 00
Fashion. Crimson-maroon, white disc	20	2 00
Sunningdale. Large white, slightly tinted	20	2 00
Victoria. Pure white	20	2 00
20th Century. Intense rosy crimson white-tipped flowers and white disc around the yellow center. A strong and vigorous grower. 4½ to 6 inches in diameter	25	2 50

NEW LARGE-FLOWERED JAPAN IRIS

(*Iris Kämpferi*)

Of easy culture, requiring little attention after being planted. They do best in a light, rich, sandy soil, and in a sunny situation. Good drainage is important. They require a liberal supply of water. We are importing from Japan a large supply of the following newest and best of these magnificent Irises, which excel in size, perfection and richness of color. They come in large, *extra-strong clumps*.

	Each	Doz.	100
Gekka-no-nami (Waves on Moonlight). Dense pure white, yellow blotches; petaloid stigmas creamy; 6 petals	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$20 00
Shishi-odori (Dancing Lion). Purple, profusely stained; 3 standards same color; petaloid stigmas purple and white; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Kumoma-no-sora (Sky Amidst the Cloud). White, marked sky-blue zone; yellow blotches; petaloid stigmas white, margined lavender-blue; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Kumo-no-obi (Band of Cloud). Dark lavender-purple, white halo surrounding the yellow blotches and radiating into strong white lines; large standards same color; petaloid stigmas white, tipped and bordered lilac; handsome flower; 3 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Ho-o-jo (Ho-o-Castle). Ruby crimson, primrose blotches, surrounded with white halo, radiating out into clear white lines; petaloid stigmas white, tipped purple; 6 petals.	35	3 50	20 00
Gei-sho-ui . Rich purple, primrose blotches, surrounded by a white halo, which radiates out into the purple petals; petaloid stigmas cream, tipped purple; 6 petals.	35	3 50	20 00
Manadzuru (Crane). White, yellow blotches, radiating into sky-blue feathers; petaloid stigmas violet, speckled white. At times creamy white; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Hana-no-nishiki (Floral Embroidery). Brilliant claret-red, penciled white; petaloid stigmas white, tipped purple; orange blotches; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Yomo-no-umi (Boundless Sea). Lavender-blue, blue halo surrounding the yellow blotches, radiating into feathers; petaloid stigmas red-lavender; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Meiran . Veined and flushed crushed raspberry, and white margined ground; orange-yellow blotches, surrounded with a blue halo; petaloid stigmas lilac; standards crimson; 3 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Kuma-funjin (Excited Bear). Purple, overlaid with navy blue; 2 standards; petaloid stigmas purple and blue; very large orange blotches; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Taiheiraku (Peace). Rich vinous purple, with yellow blotches tipped blue, radiating out into purple veins and feathers; petaloid stigmas lavender; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Uchiu . Cerulean-blue, yellow blotches and white halo, radiating into broad lines; 3 thin white standards, tipped blue; petaloid stigmas white, tipped blue; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Shippo (Cloisonne). Rich tyrian-blue, edged purple and feathered white, yellow blotches; petaloid stigmas lavender-blue and white; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Yezo-nishiki (Yezo-Embroidery). Deep rich crimson, mottled and blotched white; 3 standards same color as petals; petaloid stigmas lavender-blue; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Shishi-ikari . Rich broad purple petals, orange blotches; 3 large standards same color; petaloid stigmas purple, stained white; very large flower; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Oniga-shima . Brilliant purple, blue halo surrounding yellow blotches; small crushed standards; petaloid stigmas white, tipped violet; large flower; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Yedo-jiman . Royal blue; large petals; standards purple; petaloid stigmas dark violet; 3 petals	35	3 50	20 00
O-torige . Light purple, with blue halo surrounding the orange blotches, radiating out into feathers; claret-colored standards, tipped white; petaloid stigmas purple-blue, tipped white	35	3 50	20 00
Shirataki (White Waterfall). Great fine white petals, primrose blotches, radiating gracefully into the white; petaloid stigmas creamy, tipped white; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Kagaribi . Brilliant ruby, feathered white, yellow blotches; petaloid stigmas white, tipped ruby; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Shimoyo-no-tsuki (Frost Moonlight). Gray, suffused lavender, yellow blotches, radiating into pearl-blue feathers; standards purple, edged white; petaloid stigmas gray, tipped lavender	35	3 50	20 00
Tora-odori (Dancing Tiger). Gray, overlaid with lavender-blue, yellow blotches; petaloid stigmas violet and white; 6 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Tsuru-no-kegoromo (Crane's Feather). Large, pure white flowers, yellow blotches; standards white; petaloid stigmas creamy; 3 petals	35	3 50	20 00
Datedogu . Rich claret-red, with orange blotches surrounded with a blue halo, standards light claret and white; petaloid stigmas white, bordered pale claret; very large flower	35	3 50	20 00
Mixed Common Small-flowered Japan Iris, Single and Double	08	60	3 00

SEED OF THE FOLLOWING RARE NATIVE VARIETIES OF FLOWERS ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Aconitum Columbianum	\$0 25	Eryngium yuccifolium	\$0 10	Hedysarum Mackenzii	\$0 10
Allionia linearis	25	Euphorbia robusta	10	Heuchera bracteata	50
Asclepias speciosa	10	Eustoma Andrewsii	50	Pentstemon coeruleus	10
Atragalus Shortianus	25	Gaura coccinea	10	Physostegia Virginica alba	10
Bigelovia albicaulis	25	Gentiana Bigelovii	25	Viola Nuttallii	25
Castilleja pallida	50	Geranium Fremontii	10		



NEW LARGE-FLOWERING JAPAN IRIS (See page 126)

PAEONIES

Double Pæonies are too well known to require description. Their popularity is due to the great improvement in them of recent years, their easy culture, the handsome appearance of the plant, and the brilliant and striking effect of their massive, finely formed and richly colored flowers. Among hardy, herbaceous perennials, the Chinese Pæonies rank about first for lawn or flower-border, or shrubbery decoration. They are all hardy.

HERBACEOUS CHINESE

PAEONIES

	Each	Doz.
Achille. Fine rosy color, nearly white	\$0 30	\$3 00
Asa Gray. Rosy carmine	75	7 50
Charlemagne. Creamy white, center lilac and chamois	30	3 00
Comte de Niepperg. Bright carmine; early	30	3 00
Duchesse de Nemours. Pure white	75	7 50
Edulis. Bright rose	30	3 00
Festiva Maxima. White	75	7 50
Gigantea. Fine pink; early; fragrant	75	7 50
Humei Carnea. Pale rose, passing to white	30	3 00
Madame Geissler. Rosy lilac; large flower; early	75	7 50
Marie Deroux. Rose and flesh color	30	3 00
Rubens. Crimson	30	3 00
Thorbeki. Tender rose; center deep rose	30	3 00
Double Mixed White	25	2 50
“ “ Crimson	25	2 50
“ “ Pink	25	2 50
“ “ All Colors	20	2 00

JAPANESE TREE PAEONIES

These are very beautiful and free-flowering, and bloom two or three weeks earlier than the herbaceous sorts. We are importing an assortment of the newest and best sorts in five separate colors. \$1.25 each, \$12 per dozen.

PAEONIA TENUIFOLIA

Very elegant plants with narrow-leaved feathery foliage.

	Each	Doz.
Double-flowering. Rich crimson	\$0 30	\$3 00
Single-flowering. Rich crimson	20	2 00

PAEONIA OFFICINALIS

	Each	Doz.
Anemonæflora. Crimson; anemone flower shape	\$0 20	\$2 00
Atro-rubra plena. Dark red	20	2 00
Mutabilis plena. Tender rose, passing to white	20	2 00

LILIES

Lilies are easily grown and require little care. They do best in a light, well-drained soil. Some peat or leaf-mould may be used to advantage. *L. auratum* cannot bear manure but thrives in ordinary light soil. They also prefer a partial shade, and the taller sorts must have protection from high winds.

	Each	Doz.
Auratum (Golden-banded Lily). The grandest of all hardy Lilies; flowers white, spotted with maroon, having a bright yellow band through each petal.		
8 to 9 inches . . . per 100, \$9.	\$0 15	\$1 50
9 to 11 inches . . . per 100, \$13.	20	2 00
11 to 13 inches . . . per 100, \$22.	35	3 50
Auratum macranthum. A splendid variety of the above with much larger flowers. 5 to 8 feet. per 100, \$30.	40	4 00
Auratum pictum. Beautifully spotted dark crimson	40	4 00
Auratum rubro vittatum. Enormous flowers; sometimes measure 10 inches across; pure white, beautifully spotted and with a deep crimson stripe through center of each petal; very fragrant	65	7 00
Auratum virginale. Large, pure white flowers, with yellow-banded petals	50	5 00
Auratum Wittei. Very large, pure white with raised spots of satiny white	75	8 00
Batemanni. Bright apricot	25	2 50
Brownii. Flowers of immense size. A creamy white inside, shaded chocolate-purple outside. A splendid pot-plant	60	6 00
Colchicum. Citron, spotted black	75	
Excelsum (Testaceum). Lovely cream-colored flowers, tinged with apricot; very fragrant, elegant and stately. 5 ft.	70	7 00
Giganteum. A magnificent species, growing 6 to 10 feet high; color white with purple throat; extra large	4 00	
Krameri. White, slightly tinged with red; sweet-scented	25	2 50
Leichtlinii. Orange-red with crimson spots. 2 to 3 feet	25	2 50

	Each	Doz.
Longiflorum. Beautiful for garden culture.		
6 to 8 inches . . . per 100, \$6.	\$0 10	\$1 00
7 to 9 inches . . . per 100, \$10.	15	1 50
8 to 10 inches . . . per 100, \$13.	20	2 00
Philippinensis. Snowy white and of delicate fragrance. A rare and beautiful Lily from the Philippine Islands. A great improvement on <i>Lilium Harrisii</i> , the flowers being much larger and longer and of a gracefully tapering trumpet shape. Perfectly hardy; a splendid garden bulb	20	2 00
Speciosum album Krætzleri. Beautiful pure white flowers of large size; one of the handsomest and easiest grown Lilies we have. 2 to 4 feet high.		
8 to 9 inches . . .	20	2 00
9 to 11 inches . . .	30	3 00
Speciosum rubrum. White shaded rose, spotted deep red.		
9 to 11 inches . . . per 100, \$14.	25	2 50
Speciosum rubrum Melpomene. Very dark, crimson-spotted flowers of large size. 9 to 11 inches . . . per 100, \$15.	25	2 50
Tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). Nodding rich scarlet flowers. 1½ ft.	15	1 50
Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon, spotted black	10	1 00
Tigrinum splendens. Rich scarlet, with black spots; finest of all Tiger Lilies	10	1 00
Tigrinum flore pleno. Double Tiger Lily; bright orange-red with black spots. 4 to 5 feet	12	1 25
Wallacei. Orange-red with maroon spots. Late-flowering	12	1 25

AMARYLLIS

The most suitable soil is a good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mould or pulverized manure, and some sand. Good drainage is very important.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Aulica (<i>Lily of the Palace</i>). Very large, handsome flowers, crimson shaded with green	\$1 25		Josephine (<i>gigantea</i>). Extra size bulbs.	\$6 00	
Belladonna major . Violet and white; in large umbels; fragrant	20	\$2 00	Longifolia rosea . Rose; hardy	25	\$2 50
Cleopatra . Red, white margin	4 00		<i>a.ba.</i> White; hardy	25	2 50
Formosissima (<i>Jacobean Lily</i>). Pretty scarlet flowers; may be planted outside in the spring . . . per 100, \$7 .	15	1 25	Orientalis . Fine; rare variety	4 50	
Johnsoni (<i>Spice Lily</i>). Large beautiful flower, crimson, striped white . . .	50	5 00	Ornatum . White, finely-striped rose . .	3 50	
			Prince of Orange . Bright orange . . .	1 75	
			Reticulatum striatifolium . Violet, striped white	4 00	
			Mixed Hybrids . Beautifully colored; large bulbs	60	6 00

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Splendid pot-plants for the house or for bedding. For bedding they should be started in hotbed in March and April.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Single Crimson	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 00	Single Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 00
Scarlet	10	75	4 00	Double White	15	1 25	7 00
Rose	10	75	4 00	Yellow	15	1 25	7 00
White	10	75	4 00	Rose	15	1 25	7 00
Yellow	10	75	4 00	Scarlet	15	1 25	7 00
Pink	10	75	4 00	Mixed	15	1 25	7 00

CRINUMS

The most suitable soil is a compost of turfy loam, cow manure and some sand. They should be grown in large pots or in tubs, about three-fourths of the bulb being out of the soil. In late fall they should be removed to a coolhouse and allowed to rest till new leaves begin to appear in February. They may be placed outside when warm weather begins and will flower all through the summer, making splendid lawn or veranda plants.

	Each				Each
Giganteum , Giant White. Immense bulbs; large white flowers; blooms all summer; very fragrant; they should be watered plentifully while growing	\$2 00			Kirki . Large umbels of beautiful pure white flowers with purple stripe in center of each petal	\$0 75
Amabile , Giant Pink. Extra large, bright pink, with white stripe; splendid flower; enormous bulb. This and the Giant White are unsurpassed for growing in tubs, blooming profusely outside all summer . .	2 00			Powelli . It produces long stems bearing at the top five to eight large, dark rose, bell-shaped flowers 3 to 4 inches long and of great beauty	40
				Powelli album . Pure white. A very beautiful sort	75

MONTBRETIAS

Hardy, summer-flowering, bulbous plants that are becoming more popular every year. They should be planted in groups and left undisturbed. Ordinary garden soil and a sunny position suit them.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Aurea . Golden yellow	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$2 50	Etoile de Feu . Bright vermillion, with deep yellow center; large flowers	\$0 08	\$0 60	\$3 50
Bouquet Parfait . Large bright vermillion flowers with deep yellow center	05	40	2 25	Germania . Very large; orange-scarlet. A beautiful new variety	20	1 75	10 00
Crocsmiaeflora . Large; bright orange, tinged scarlet	05	30	1 50	Golden Sheaf . Bright yellow . . .	05	40	2 00
Eldorado . Large, golden yellow flowers; very floriferous; dwarf . . .	05	40	2 25	Pottsii . Orange and scarlet; very free-flowering	05	30	1 50
Elegans . Bright yellow, outside streaked with vermillion; fine	05	40	2 00	Sunbeam . Rich yellow; spotted brown; large flowers	05	40	2 50

TIGRIDIAS Ready in April

These very handsome summer-flowering bulbs should be planted in the spring. They will flower profusely all summer. The plants grow about 2 feet high, with large and finely colored flowers.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Canariensis . Very handsome light yellow with brown spots	\$0 08	\$0 60	\$4 00	Immaculata alba . Pure white unspotted	\$0 08	\$0 60	\$4 00
Celestis . Beautiful light blue	08	75	5 00	Speciosa pavonia . Bright crimson, mottled yellow	08	60	3 50
Conchiflora . Rich yellow, spotted red	08	60	3 50	Grandiflora alba . Large-flowered; white, spotted crimson	08	60	3 50

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Roots

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
ACIDANTHERA bicolor. Glad- iolus-like bulb growing 2 feet high, bearing in July and August spikes of pure white, sweet-scented flow- ers with a large triangular black blotch in center. Keep the bulbs warm and dry over winter. Rare . . \$0 25		\$2 50		GLOXINIA , Red	\$0 12	\$1 25	\$7 00
ANEMONE , Caen Mixed (<i>Poppy-</i> <i>flowered Anemone</i>) . . . . .	.05	35	\$2 00	Spotted . . . . .	.12	1 25	7 00
Blue, Double Mixed . . . . .	.05	30	2 00	White . . . . .	.12	1 25	7 00
" Single. Light colors . . . . .	.05	30	2 00	Blue . . . . .	.12	1 25	7 00
White Ceres. Double . . . . .	.06	60	4 00	Mixed . . . . .	.10	1 00	6 00
" The Bride. Single . . . . .	.05	30	1 50	HÆMANTHUS albiflos. White.	1 25		
Double. All colors mixed . . . . .	.05	30	1 50	coccineus. Scarlet; for pots	1 50		
Single. All colors mixed . . . . .	.05	20	1 00	punicus. Orange-red; for pots	1 25		
ANTHOLYZA , Mixed. Like Gla- dioli. Take up in fall . . . . .	.12	1 25	8 00	tigrinus. Crimson; for pots	2 00		
ARUM Dracunculus . . . . .	.15	1 50		HELLEBORUS niger (<i>Christmas</i> <i>Rose</i>). Hardy; valuable forcer . . . . .	.35	3 50	
Cornutum (<i>Red Calla</i>) . . . . .	.20	2 00		HEMEROCALLIS , Apricot. Dis- tinct rich apricot . . . . .	.05	50	2 00
maculatum . . . . .	.10	1 00		flava. Clear yellow . . . . .	.10	80	
palæstinum sanctum . . . . .	.20	2 00	12 00	Gold Dust . . . . .	.05	50	3 00
BESSERA elegans (<i>Coral Drops</i>) . . . . .	.05	50	3 00	Sieboldii. Reddish orange . . . . .	.10	1 00	6 00
CALADIUM esculentum . . . . .	.25	2 50		HYACINTHUS candicans . . . . .	.05	50	3 50
CALLA . Yellow, spotted leaf; plant grows 2 feet high, with immense dark green leaves, spotted and blotched silvery white. Blooms outside all summer. Take up in fall like Gladioli . . . . .	.35	3 00		INCARVILLEA Delavayi . . . . .	.25	2 50	
Æthiopica alba maculata (<i>Spot-</i> <i>ted Calla</i>). Pure white flow- ers, deep green leaves spotted white . . . . .	.08	60	40	ISMENE Calathinum. White; sweet-scented; hardy . . . . .	.25	2 50	
CAMASSIA Cusickii. Superb vari- ety with large leaves and pale sky-blue flowers, pro- duced in racemes 2 to 3 feet long . . . . .	.20	2 00		MADEIRA VINE Roots . . . . .	.08	75	
esculenta. Pretty violet-blue flowers; fine for cutting . . . . .	.05	30	1 50	MILLA biflora. Pure waxy white . . . . .	.05	50	3 00
CINNAMON VINE Roots . . . . .	.05	50	3 00	NERINE crispa	1 00		
COOPERIA Drummondii (<i>Evening</i> <i>Star</i>) . . . . .	.05	35	2 00	flexuosa. Bright crimson	1 25		
Oberwetteri. Bright green . . . . .	.05	25	2 00	Fothergillii. Bright scarlet	1 00		
Pedunculata. White; fragrant . . . . .	.05	35	2 00	Sarniensis (<i>True Guernsey</i> <i>Lily</i>). Brilliant crimson . . . . .	.50	4 50	
DICENTRA spectabilis (<i>Bleeding</i> <i>Heart</i>). Hardy; also for forc- ing . . . . .	.20	2 00	12 00	Undulata. Rosy purple . . . . .	.75		
EUCHARIS Amazonica. Fine greenhouse plant . . . . .	.75			PANCRATIUM Illyricum . . . . .	.50	5 00	
FUNKIA alba marginata. White- bordered Day Lily . . . . .	.15	1 50	10 00	Calathinum (<i>Basket Flower</i>) . . . . .	.20	2 00	
				maritimum (<i>Sea Daffodil</i>) . . . . .	.20	2 00	12 00
				undulatum. White . . . . .	.15	1 50	9 00
				PENTLANDIA miniata. Beauti- ful crimson flowers . . . . .	.25	2 50	
				SOLOMON'S SEAL (<i>Polygonatum</i> <i>multiflorum</i>) . . . . .	.10	1 00	
				TRITOMA Pfitzeri. Large spikes of intense flame-colored flow- ers. In beds it makes a gor- geous display. Plant in spring . . . . .	.20	1 75	10 00
				TROLLIUS Europæus. Yellow . . . . .	.20	1 75	12 00
				giganteus. Yellow . . . . .	.20	1 75	12 00
				TRITONIA crocata. Mixed . . . . .	.05	40	2 50
				TUBEROSES , Dwarf Double . . . . .	.05	30	1 75
				Albino. Pure white; single . . . . .	.05	40	2 50
				Variegated Leaf . . . . .	.05	45	2 75
				WATSONIA ARDERNEI. Each bulb produces from 50 to 100 large, beautiful snow-white gladiolus-like blooms over three inches in diameter. Fine for forcing in the greenhouse or for planting out-of-doors in the spring . . . . .	.50	5 09	

Insecticides and Remedies for Plant Diseases

ANTIPEST

Non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water as follows it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gals. of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gals.; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gals.; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gal. Qt., 60 cts.; ½ gal. can, \$1; gal. can, \$2.

BUG DEATH

This is a fungicide, insecticide and plant-food combined. It is non-poisonous and is extensively used for cabbage and tomato worms, potato and cucumber bugs. Apply with duster, bellows or powder gun, about 12½ lbs. to the acre. 1-lb. pkg., 15 cts.; 3-lb. pkg., 35 cts.; 5-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg., \$1; 100-lb. pkg., \$7.50.

COPPER SOLUTION, AMMONIATED

Prevents black and brown rot, mildew and other diseases of the grape; pear and apple scab, leaf blight, tomato rot, potato blight, melon blight, etc. Dilute at the rate of 1 part to 100 parts of water, and spray lightly. Qt., 50 cts.; gal., \$1.50.

FIR-TREE OIL

For greenhouse and house plants. Destroys all insects without injuring the plant. The best insecticide for scale, aphid, red spider, etc. Dilute in the proportion of 1 pint to 20 gallons of water. Apply with vaporizer or syringe. ½-pt., 40c.; pt., 75c.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.

FIR-TREE OIL SOAP

This is the same as the Fir-Tree Oil, but in soap form. It is useful for the same purposes. Mix at rate of 1 ounce to a gallon of water, and apply with bellows or syringe. ½-lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER

Effective against almost all kinds of insects. Per ½-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND

A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST

For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED

An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, caterpillars, etc. May be applied dried or mixed in water—1 oz. to 3 gallons. Per 2-lb. box, 35 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; ½-lb. box, 12 cts.

HORICUM (HAMMOND'S)

A lime, sulphur and salt mixture entirely free from grit. For San José scale. One gallon makes twenty-five by adding sufficient water. Full directions on can. Qt., 40 ct.; ½-gal., 75 cts.; gal., \$1.25.

KEROSENE EMULSION

For cabbage worms, scale on trees, caterpillars, melon louse, rose bugs, greenfly, etc., either on plants or animals. Dilute 25 to 50 parts. Qt., 40 cts.; gal., \$1.

LIME, SULPHUR AND SALT MIXTURE

(California Wash)

For San José scale. Better than Whale Oil Soap, Kerosene Emulsion or Crude Oil. One gallon makes 25 by simply adding water. Qt., 40 cts.; gal., \$1.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE or FUNGIROID

For all fungous diseases, such as mildew, and the various rots of the grape. Full directions on label. Dry, 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over at 18 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. for \$7; liquid, 1 qt., 40 cts.; 1 gal., \$1.25.

LEMON OIL

For destroying scale, caterpillar, mealy bug, etc. Directions on can. Dilute with water 30 to 50 parts. ½-pt., 25 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 75 cts.; gal., \$2.

"NICO-FUME" TOBACCO-PAPER

For fumigating greenhouses. It is the strongest Tobacco-Paper on the market; does not injure blooms. Packed in special friction-top tins and sold as follows: 24 sheets, 75 cts.; 144 sheets, \$3.50; 288 sheets, \$6.50.

NICO-FUME LIQUID

For spraying or fumigating. Effective against greenfly, mealy bug, etc. Does not stain nor injure blooms, and leaves no disagreeable odor. For spraying, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water. Four ounces (¼ pint) vaporized in house 100 x 20 will produce a strong fumigation. ¼pt., 50c.; pt., \$1.50; ½gal., \$5.50; gal., \$10.50.

NICOTICIDE

For fumigating or spraying. For greenfly, mealy bug, red spider and thrips. Does not damage foliage or flowers. Sold in cans as follows: No. 1 (1 pt.), sufficient for 32,000 cubic feet of space, \$2.50 each; No. 2 (½pt.), sufficient for 16,000 cubic feet of space, \$1.25; No. 3 (¼lb.), sufficient for 8,000 cubic feet of space, 70 cts.; gal., \$16. Fumigators, 50 cts. each.

PARIS GREEN

Mixed at the rate of 1 pound to 200 gallons of water. Effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35c.; ½-lb. can, 20 cts.; ¼-lb. can, 15 cts. Fluctuates in price.

STERLINGWORTH WEED KILLER

Put up in powder form to be dissolved in water. Destroys all kinds of weeds and grass, also briars, thistles, poison ivy, etc. 1 gal. covers 3 to 4 sq. yds. Full directions on each package. 1-lb. pkg., making 15 gals., covering 45 to 60 sq. yds., 50 cts.; 3-lb. pkg., making 45 gals., covering 130 to 180 sq. yds., \$1.25; 5-lb. pkg., making 100 gals., covering 300 to 400 sq. yds., \$2.

SLUGSHOT (HAMMOND'S)

Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. pkg., 30 cts.; 10-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHUR, POWDERED

Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per 3-oz. box, 10 cts.; 8-oz. box., 20 cts.; 10-lb. box, \$3.

TOBACCO DUST

If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects. Per lb., 10 cts.; 5 lbs., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

TOBACCO STEMS

For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs., \$1.50; 200 lbs., \$2.75; 400 lbs., \$4.50.

"ROSE-LEAF" TOBACCO EXTRACT

A perfectly pure, highly concentrated extract of tobacco, most effective for destroying all insects and scale on plants. Pt. cans, 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; gal., \$1.25.

WHALE-OIL SOAP

For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Excellent for San José scale. Mixed at the rate of 1 pound to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of aphides. Per 1-lb. box, 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts.; 10 lbs., 90 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.

High-Grade Fertilizers

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent; actual potash, 6 to 7 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops.

In 167-lb. bags, per ton.	\$38 00
Single bags of 167 lbs.	3 50
Per bag of 100 lbs.	2 25
50 lbs.	1 50
25 lbs.	1 00
10 lbs.	50

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; available phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent; actual potash, 5 to 6 per cent; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc. Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top-dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

In 167-lb. bags, per ton.	\$48 00
Single bags of 167 lbs.	4 50
Per bag of 100 lbs.	3 00
50 lbs.	1 75
25 lbs.	1 00
10 lbs.	50

ACME NO. 1 POTATO MANURE

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 6 per cent; actual potash, 10 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

In 167-lb. bags, per ton.	\$40 00
Single bags of 167 lbs.	4 00
Per bag of 100 lbs.	3 00
50 lbs.	1 75
25 lbs.	1 00
10 lbs.	50

THOMPSON'S VINE MANURE

Per cwt. (112 lbs.), \$7; ½ cwt. (56 lbs.), \$4.

CLAY'S CELEBRATED FERTILIZER

One of the best manures for all horticultural purposes, either in greenhouse or garden. It is very productive and lasting, and, notwithstanding its apparently high price, is quite economical.

PRICES IN BAGS

1 cwt. (112 lbs.)	\$7 00
½ cwt. (56 lbs.)	4 00
¼ cwt. (28 lbs.)	2 25
⅓ cwt. (14 lbs.)	1 25

ALBERT'S PLANT-FOOD

The best fertilizer for house plants. Full directions on each tin. Price 15 cts. per tin; by mail, 25 cts.

CANADA HARD-WOOD ASHES

Highest grade, extra screened, unleached, analysis guaranteed. For top-dressing for lawns, especially if the soil is inclined to be stiff or sour, there is nothing better. Besides their fertilizing value, the 30 per cent of lime in them sweetens the soil and keeps away insects.

Price—In barrels of 200 lbs., \$3; per ton, \$22.

STERLINGWORTH PLANT-FOOD TABLETS

(Contain nitrogen, ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash)

A new scientific, odorless, concentrated fertilizer for potted plants. Used by dissolving in water. Trial size box, enough for 10 house plants for three months 10 cts. postpaid. Large size box, enough for 35 house plants for three months, 25 cts. postpaid.

AGRICULTURAL SALT

For asparagus beds, etc., in barrels, of about 400 lbs., \$2 per bbl.; about \$8 per ton. Not less than one barrel sold.

BONORA

A fertilizer and plant-food. Put up both in liquid and dry form. One gallon of the liquid mixed with water will make 100 gallons ready for use.

¼-lb. package.	\$0 25
1-lb. package.	50
5-lb. package.	2 50
1 pint bottle.	50
1-, 2-, 5- and 10-gal. keg, per gal.	2 00

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

A rich, pure, natural manure. Excellent as a top-dressing for lawns. Its effect is immediate and lasting. There is nothing better for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants—one part manure to six parts soil. It is recommended for the vegetable garden, promoting a steady and rapid growth. It makes a rich and safe liquid manure—1 pound to 5 gallons of water.

5-lb. package	\$0 30
10 lbs.	50
50 lbs.	1 25
100 lbs.	2 00
Ton	30 00

BONE FERTILIZERS

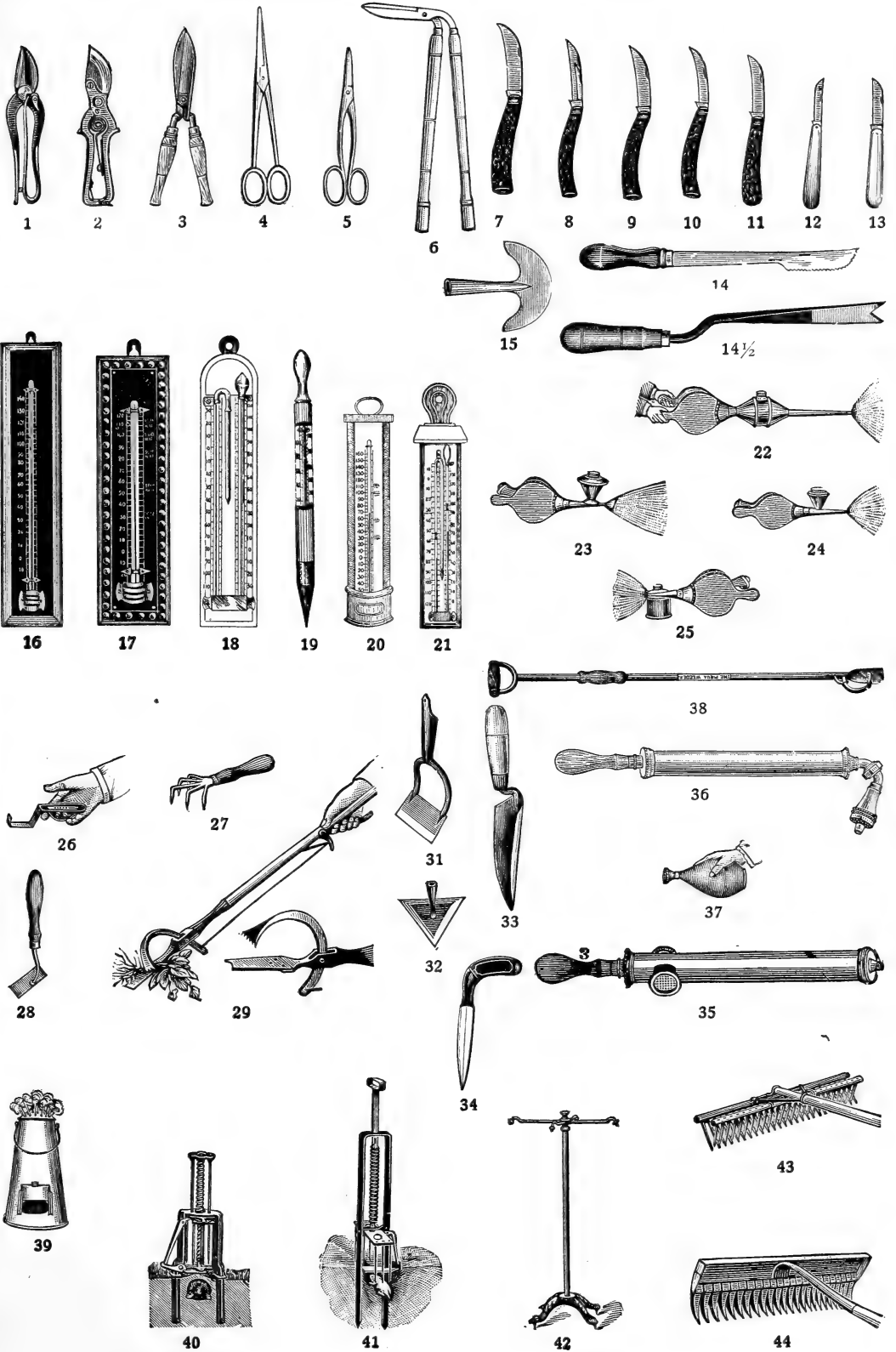
Pure Ground Bone Meal, No. 1. This finely pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose-culture. It decomposes very rapidly, and is more quickly effective than the coarser grade. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$30.

Ground Bone, No. 2. This is coarser than the above, and is suitable for general purposes, for top-dressing for lawns, and for garden and field crops. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per ton, \$36.

Ground Bone, No. 3. A little coarser than No. 2. Per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$38.

OTHER FERTILIZERS

Slaked Lime. In barrels of about 100 lbs.	per bbl., \$1; per ton, \$12.50
Tankage (Blood and Bone Fertilizer)	per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per 200-lb. bag, \$4.50; per ton, \$38
Horn Shavings, Fine Grade	per 100 lbs., \$5; per ton, \$60
Imported Scotch Soot. In 100-lb. bags only	per bag, \$4.25
Nitrate of Soda	5-lb. pkg., 30 cts.; 10-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100 lbs., \$3.75
Muriate of Potash	5-lb. pkg., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., about \$4



Horticultural Implements and Garden Requisites

The numbers correspond to the illustration numbers on page 133

ASPARAGUS BUNCHER, Watts'	Each	\$3 00
ASPARAGUS KNIVES, English (saw blade)	1 00	
Granite State	50	
BELLOWS—		
Woodason's Double Cone Powder (Fig. 22)	3 00	
“Single Cone. Large size (Fig. 23)	2 00	
““Small size (Fig. 24)	1 00	
“Atomizer. Large size (Fig. 25)	2 00	
“Small size	1 25	
BILL and BRUSH HOOKS, for heavy pruning.	2 75	
FUG DUSTER, Dickey	25	
CANES, Bamboo. 6 to 8 feet long in bundles of 250, \$1 per 100; 250, \$2.25; 500, \$4.25; 1,000, and over, \$8 per 1,000. Not less than 100 sold.		
CARNATION SUPPORTS, Model Extension (Fig. 45). 2-ring, per doz., 50c.; per 100, \$3. 3-ring, per doz., 60c.; per 100, \$3.50.	Each	
DIBBLES. All iron (Fig. 34)	\$0 35	
Fertilizing. For transplanting, and also for inserting fertilizers	40	
FLOWER VASES, POT SAUCERS and ROLLING STANDS. See page 136.		
FORKS, Digging or Spading	\$1 to	1 25
Hay or Stable	50 cts.	75
Ladies' Short-handled or Strawberry Forks	40	
English Strawberry Forks	75	
Manure. Long- and Short-handled	85c. to	1 25
FRUIT PICKERS, Peerless	35	
FUMIGATOR, "Eureka." For fumigating with tobacco stems (Fig. 39).		
No. 1 holds ½ peck stems	1 50	
No. 2 holds 1 peck stems	2 00	
No. 3 holds ½ bushel stems	2 50	
GARDEN LINES, Finest Braided. 100 feet, 50 cts.		
GARDEN REELS, for above; of wrought iron (Fig. 46)	75 cts. and	1 00
GARDEN PENCILS, Wolff's Indelible Black	15	
GLAZING POINTS, Van Reyper's (Peerless)	per 1,000, 75c.; pincers	50
Galvanized Staples	per 1-lb. box, 40 cts.	
GLAZING PUTTY, Twemlow's Old English. Can be used with machine or bulb. Makes a solid bed impervious to moisture, holds glass in place, and is not affected by weather. 1, 2 or 3 gallons, \$1.35 per gallon; 5- and 10-gallon buckets, \$1.20 per gallon.		
GLAZING PUTTY BULBS (Scollay's)	by mail, \$1.10	1 00
GLOVES, Gardener's Goatskin	per pair, \$1.	
GRAFTING WAX. In ¼-, ½- and 1-lb. packages	per lb., 30 cts.	
GRASS BORDER SHEARS. See Shears.		
GRASS EDGING KNIVES (English)	\$1.75 to	2 25
GRASS HOOKS, or Sickles, Best English, welded back	50 cts.	70
HEDGE SHEARS. See Shears, page 135.		
HOES, Draw or Corn	45	
Grub	85 cts.	1 25
Scuffle, Dutch or Push, 4 to 10 in. (Fig. 31)	50 cts. to	80



Fig. 45

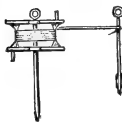


Fig. 46

HOES, continued		Each
Triangular (Fig. 32)		\$0 90
Warren	65 cts., 70 cts. and	75
HORSE BOOTS. All leather, \$9 per set. Reinforced with steel plate inside, \$11 per set.		
HOSE NOZZLE, "Bordeaux." For ¼-inch pipe or ½-inch hose		75
Gem Graduating, for ¾-inch hose		50
HOSE MENDEES, Cooper's. ¾-in. doz., 75c.		10
HOSE BANDS, for hose couplings		10
HOSE HOLDERS (Burton's)		25
HOSE, RUBBER, "Cascade." "Three-ply." ¾-inch, per foot, 15 cts.		
"Prospect"	" 12 cts.	
"Wallabout"	" 15 cts.	
"Triton"	" 18 cts.	
"Electric"	" 20 cts.	
HOTBED SASH. Best quality.		
Unglazed. 3 x 6 feet	per doz., \$12	1 10
Glazed. 3 x 6 feet	" 35	3 00
HYACINTH GLASSES	per doz., \$1.75	20
KNIVES—		
Saynor's Celebrated English. Best make.		
"No. 938, Pruning (Fig. 7)		1 75
"No. 196, Pruning, 2 blades (Fig. 8)		2 25
"No. 187, Pruning (Fig. 9)		1 50
"No. 312, Pruning (Fig. 10)		1 50
"No. 80, Pruning (Fig. 11)		85
"No. 400, Budding (Fig. 12)		1 35
"No. 401, Budding (Fig. 13)		1 35
"No. 343, Budding, 2 blades		1 50
"No. 403, Budding, Long-handled		1 50
Asparagus. English (saw blade) (Fig. 14)		1 00
"Granite State		50
Grass Edging (Fig. 15)	\$1.75 to	2 25
LABELS, Wooden, Pot and Garden—		
	PLAIN	PAINTED
	Per 100 1,000	Per 100 1,000
4 -inch	\$0 15 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 90
4½ "	15 80	20 1 00
5 "	15 90	20 1 25
6 "	20 1 00	25 1 35
8 "	40 3 50	50 4 00
12 "	55 4 50	65 5 00
24 in. (for garden)	2 50	
Wooden Notched Tree—		
	PLAIN	PAINTED
	Per 100 1,000	Per 100 1,000
3½ -inch	\$0 10 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 90
6 "	20 1 50	25 2 00
3½ " (cop. wired)	20 1 75	30 2 25
LAWN RAKES. See page 135.		
LAWN SWEEPER. "Model No. 1"		
		\$11 00
MASTICA. For glazing green-houses, sashes, etc. Qt., 40c.; ½-gal., 70 cts.; gal., \$1.25.		
Fig. 48 MASTICA GLAZING MACHINE (Fig. 48)		
		1 25
MATS, for Covering Sashes. Made of jute, stitched through; hemmed with canvas and thickly padded; size 76 in. by 76 in.; one mat covers 2 Each sashes (Fig. 49).		
No. 1. Both sides jute.		
per doz., \$16	\$1 50	
No. 2. One side jute, the other side water-proof duck		
per doz., \$21	1 80	

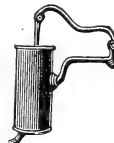


Fig. 48



Fig. 49

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

MOLE TRAPS—		Each
Olmsted's Improved (Fig. 40)	\$1 50	
The Reddick. Is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a perfect trap (Fig. 41)		
85		
MOSS, Sphagnum. Per 1-barrel bag	1 00	
Per 5-barrel bale	3 00	
OIL CANS. Brass bottom	45	
PEAT, Rotted. Per 1-barrel bag	1 50	
Orchid. Per 1-barrel bag	1 50	
PINCERS, for glazing points	50	
"PLANET JR." DRILLS. See page 140.		
PLANT STAKES. Round, Painted Green.		
2 feet	Per doz. 100	
3 "	\$0 35	\$2 00
4 "	60	4 00
5 "	85	5 50
6 " Extra heavy	1 40	9 00
6 " "	1 75	11 00
Heavy, Square, Tapering, Painted Green.		
2 feet	Per doz. 100	
3 "	\$0 30	\$1 75
4 "	55	3 50
5 "	3 50	6 "
6 "	1 25	8 50
Galvanized Wire, for roses, etc.		
2 feet	30	2 00
3 "	40	2 50
4 "	50	3 00
5 "	60	3 50
PRUNERS—		Each
Waters' Long-handled Tree. 4 feet	\$0 75	
6 feet	80	
8 "	1 00	
10 "	1 10	
Little Giant Pruner and Saw combined	1 50	
Saw, Cast Steel Socket. 18-inch	1 75	
RAFFIA, for tying (Fig. 51). Per lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 90c.; 10 lbs., \$1.50.		
RAKES—		
"Automatic Lawn." (Fig. 43). A backward motion of the operator will clean all the teeth at once. 26-teeth size, 90c. each; 38-teeth size	Each	
The "Lawn King." Teeth very close. Will not tear sod as other lawn rakes do. 26-teeth size, 45 cts. each; 38-teeth size	\$1 15	
Lawn, Warren's Self-cleaning	60	
Steel Wire, for lawns. "The Hustler"	60	
Wooden, for lawns	35	
English, or Daisy (Fig. 44)	\$3 50	
Steel Garden. 10-teeth to 18-teeth 50 cts. to	70	
Hay, 3-bow (Wood)	30	
REELS, Hose, Tubular Iron (Fig. 52). Very light weight, frictionless, and the wheels so high that they are very easily worked. They never break or wear out.		
No. 10, for 100 feet ¾-inch hose	2 85	
No. 20, for 150 feet ¾-inch hose	3 15	
No. 30, for 500 feet ¾-inch hose	5 00	
ROLLERS. See page 142.		
RUBBER HOSE. See hose, page 134.		
SAWS, Pruning Double Edge. Sizes, 16-, 18-, 20- and 22-inch	70 cts. to	1 25
SCISSORS, Grape. Best English for thinning the bunches . 90c., \$1.25 and	1 50	
Flower Gatherer . \$1.25 and	1 50	
" " Champion	1 00	
SCYTHES, English Lawn. Cast steel, 30 to 38 inches		
\$1.40 to	1 75	

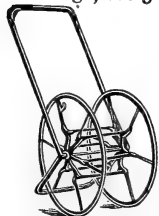


Fig. 52

SCYTHE SNATH or HANDLE, Patent Loop		Each
Heel	\$1 00	
SCYTHE STONES, Round Dressed Talacre.		
per doz., \$1.50	15	
Norton's Emery	10	
SEED SOWER, Little Giant	2 00	
Cahoon	3 75	
SHEARS—		
Perfection Pruning (Fig. 1). The best made.		
No. 1. 7 inches	2 00	
No. 2. 8 "	2 50	
No. 3. 9 "	3 00	
No. 4. 10 "	3 50	
Watch-spring English Pruning (Fig. 2)	1 50	
Hand-pruning, Wiss' Solid Steel. Two sizes.		
9 inches	2 25	
10 "	2 50	
German Pruning	75	
Lopping, American. 2 feet	1 00	
3 feet	1 25	
" English	2 75	
Waters' Long-handled Tree Pruners. See under Pruners.		
Hedge, English (Fig. 3). 8-, 9- and 10-inch blade		
\$2 to	3 00	
Grape Scissors, Best English (Fig. 4). For thinning the bunches . 90 cts., \$1.25 and		
1 50		
Flower Gatherer, English (Fig. 5) . \$1.25 and		
1 00		
" " Kelly's	75	
Grass Border, Best English (Fig. 6). 8, 9 and 10 inches		
\$2.50, \$2.75 and	3 00	
Spring Grass, English. For trimming grass		
1 25		
" " American. 7 inches	1 00	
" " 6 inches	75	
SHOVELS, Ames' Best Cast Steel. Square and diamond-pointed; long or short handles		
1 50		
SILKALENE per lb., \$1 .		
SPADES, Ames' Best Cast Steel		
1 50		
SPRAYERS. See pages 137 and 138.		
SPRINKLERS—		
Scolly's Rubber (Fig. 37) . by mail, \$1.10		
" Angle-neck Rubber " \$1.10	1 00	
Tyrian Rubber		
75		
Lawn, Peck's Improved (Fig. 42). Standard. 4 feet high.		
2 75		
4-arm sprinkler		
3 00		
8-arm sprinkler		
5 00		
Twin Comet. See page 137		
Fountain No. 1, Saucer-shaped Bottom. Cannot injure turf		
4 00		
Brass Fountain, nothing to rust or get out of order		
1 00		
Water Witch No. 3		
75		
" No. 4		
1 25		
New Century No. 2		
50		
" " No. 3		
40		
" " (on wheels)		
1 50		
Columbia		
1 50		
SULPHUR VAPORIZER, Campbell's Patent. Designed to vaporize sulphur in green-houses without danger of the sulphur taking fire or disfiguring foliage. Useful for killing mildew and other fungous diseases.		
No. 1. For houses up to 5,000 cubic feet of space		
6 00		
No. 2. For houses up to 10,000 cubic feet of space		
7 50		
THERMOMETERS—		
Oxidized Metal Scale, Polished Back (Fig. 16). 8-inch size		
75		
10 " "		
1 00		
12 " "		
1 25		

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

THERMOMETERS, continued

	Each
Oxidized Metal Scale, Carved Back (Fig. 17).	
8-inch size	\$0 75
10 " "	1 00
12 " "	1 25
Self-Registering, Polished Back (Fig. 18).	
10-inch size	2 00
12 " "	2 50
Zinc Scale Distance. 10-inch size	1 25
Hotbed and Mushroom Bed (Fig. 19), box-wood, brass tip; made for plunging	\$1 and 1 75
Japanned Tin Case (Fig. 20)	30
Self-Registering Japanned Case (Fig. 21).	
8-inch size	3 00
10 " "	3 50
12 " "	4 00

TOMATO SUPPORTS . . . per doz., \$1.50 20

TORCH. For burning caterpillars. Filled with asbestos. Small 25
Large 35

TREE SCRAPER. 5-inch 50

TRELLIS "Multum in Parvo." Made of wood, easily adjusted, requires no stakes. For all annuals that require support, but especially for tomatoes.

TROWELS. Solid shanks, cast steel (Fig. 33).
No. 1. 15 feet. \$2 each.
No. 2. 20 feet. \$2.75 each.
No. 3. 25 feet. \$3.25 each.

Transplanting. 25 and 50 cts. each.

TURFING IRONS, English. \$4 each.

TWINE, Green Smilax. 50c. per lb.

VEGETABLE SCOOP, Wire. For handling potatoes, apples, etc. \$1.60 each.

Fig. 53

WATERING POTS, French Model.

	Each
With brass joints and two copper-faced roses (Fig. 53). 6-quart	\$2 25
8-quart	2 50
10 " "	2 75
12 " "	3 00
The "Philadelphia," with brass joints and two copper-faced roses. 6-quart	2 00
8-quart	2 25
10 " "	2 50
12 " "	2 75

WEEDERS, Lang's (Fig. 26) 25

Excelsior (Fig. 27) 15

New Hand (Fig. 28) 15

Piqua Lawn (Fig. 38) 1 00

Cleveland Lawn (Fig. 29). For extracting the roots of dock, etc. (Can be used easily and without stooping) 50

Lawn. For removing docks, dandelion, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus Knife. 35

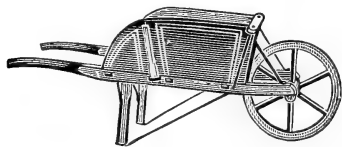


Fig. 54

WHEELBARROWS (Fig. 54). For garden use. Three sizes.

Small	3 25
Medium	3 75
Large	4 25

FLOWER-POT ROLLING STANDS (Fig. 57), for

heavy plants. Platforms are of indurated fiber ware; will not soak or rust. Casters have ball bearings.

	Each		Each
12 in., 3 casters	\$0 80	18 in., 4 casters	\$1 20
14 " 4 "	90	20 " 4 "	1 50
16 " 4 "	1 00	22 " 5 "	1 70

FLOWER POTS, TUBS, VASES, SAUCERS, ETC.—

Flower Pots. The best make. Of sizes 1 inch to 3 inches we do not sell less than 100 of a size, and of larger sizes not less than a dozen. We pack carefully and in the most approved manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit. There is often some delay in getting pots from the factory, and we would therefore ask as much time as possible to fill orders. (Fig. 71.)

Size, height and width inside	Price per doz.	Price per 100	Price per 1,000
1-inch	\$0 60	\$4 50	
1 3/4 "	65	4 75	
2 "	70	5 50	
2 1/4 "	75	6 25	
2 1/2 "	85	7 50	
3 "	1 10	9 75	
3 1/2 "	\$0 30	1 50	13 00
4 "	35	1 75	15 00
4 1/2 "	40	2 25	21 00
5 "	50	3 00	28 00
6 "	65	4 25	40 00
7 "	1 00	7 00	
8 "	1 50	9 50	
9 "	2 00	13 50	
10 "	2 50	18 00	
11 "	3 50	25 00	
12 "	4 50	35 00	
14 "	9 00	70 00	

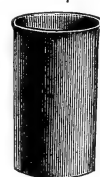


Fig. 55

Flower Vases (Fig. 55), for displaying cut-flowers. Made of indurated wood-fiber.

No.	Diam.	Depth	Each
0	8 inches	13 inches	\$0 60
1	5 1/2 "	10 "	50
2	4 1/2 "	9 "	45
3	4 "	6 "	35

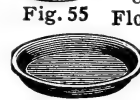


Fig. 56

Flower-pot Saucers, Indurated Wood-fiber (Fig. 56). Very light and durable. Not porous, and will protect tables on which the

	Each	Per doz.
plants stand. 10-inch	\$0 12	\$1 25
6-inch	\$0 10	\$0 95
8 "	10	1 10
12 "	15	1 40
13 "	15	1 55

Flower Tubs, Columbia. Made of cypress timber. Natural varnish finish.

	Each
12-inch diam., by 11-inch high	\$1 00
15 " " " 14 " "	1 50
18 " " " 16 1/2 " "	2 00
21 " " " 18 1/2 " "	2 50
24 " " " 20 1/2 " "	3 00

American Tree Tubs (Fig. 59).

Made of cypress timber painted green.

No.	Diam.	Height	Each
1, 13 1/2-in.	11 1/2-in.		\$0 75
2, 14 1/2 "	14 "		1 00
3, 16 "	16 "		1 50
4, 20 "	18 "		2 00
5, 24 "	20 "		2 75
6, 25 1/2 "	22 "		3 50

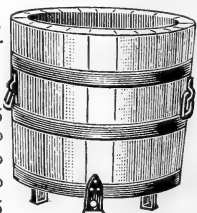


Fig. 59

SYRINGES, ETC.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches. No. 1, \$3.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses. The two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches. No. 2, \$4.50.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. (See Fig. No. 35, page 133.) No. 3, \$6.50.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of the syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. No. 4, \$7.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. (See cut No. 36, page 133.) No. 6, \$8.

Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window-gardening. \$1.

Scollay's Angle-neck Rubber Sprinkler. For spraying under leaves. \$1.

Tyrian Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

Woodason's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides. \$1.25 and \$2.

Faultless Sprayer. 75 cts. and \$1.

Pneumatic Sprayer. Reaches under the foliage. 85 cts. and \$2.

Lenox Sprayer. 35 cts.

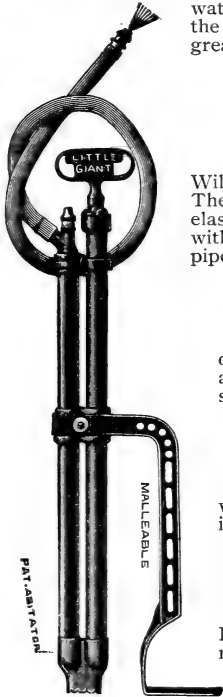
Fountain No. 1 Sprinkler. Saucer-bottom; does not injure the turf; is moved from place to place by a rope. An excellent sprinkler that is highly recommended. \$4.



LENOX SPRAYER

"TWIN COMET" LAWN SPRINKLER

The globe, or body, of the sprinkler is made in two parts, and, by means of the swiftly revolving arms and intermediate gears, the upper half is made to revolve slowly, carrying the hose nozzle from which a full stream of water is thrown far out beyond the sprinkle of the arms. With an ordinary pressure of water, 20 pounds or upwards, it will thoroughly sprinkle an area of 80 feet in diameter. With the exception of the legs, all parts are solid brass, heavily nicked. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any other sprinkler. Price, \$5.



MYERS' IMPROVED BRASS BARREL SPRAY PUMP

Has bronze ball valves and brass seats: the plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. Will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipe are all brass. The air-chamber is 30 inches in length, enabling the pump to throw a uniform, constant and elastic spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated. Price, complete with 5 feet of ½-inch three-ply discharge hose and graduating Vermorel nozzle, \$9; 8-foot iron pipe extension, 60 cts. extra.

MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP

Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cts. extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows. Price, \$4.

BLIZZARD HIGH-PRESSURE SPRAYER

An air-force sprayer for potatoes, fruit trees, etc. It is first charged with air and then it does the spraying with very little work. Galvanized iron tank. Price, \$2.

KNAPSACK SPRAYER

A knapsack and bucket sprayer combined. 5-gallon copper tank. Brass pump with bronze ball valves. For spraying plants with Bordeaux mixture or other fungicides. To be used as a bucket Sprayer, the handle and lever are removed and the extra handle with which the outfit is provided is placed in position, as shown by the dotted lines. It is provided with a mechanical agitator. We also furnish a special attachment for under-spraying. Price, complete, as shown in cut, \$12.



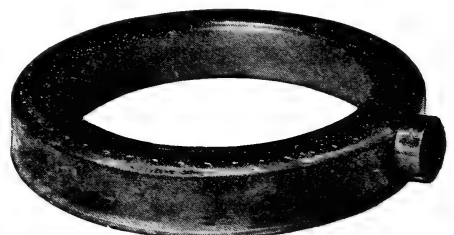
KNAPSACK SPRAYER

BRASS FOUNTAIN SPRINKLER

Very simple in construction. Cannot rust or get out of order. Will not injure the lawn. Requires only ordinary pressure of water. Price, \$1 each.

COLUMBIA SPRINKLER

A revolving three-arm Sprinkler on legs. About 18 inches high. Price, \$1.50.



BRASS FOUNTAIN SPRINKLER

LEGGETT'S CHAMPION POWDER GUN

For distributing dry insecticides and fungicides such as Paris green, hellebore, sulphur, tobacco dust, fungicid. Without the tubes it is 27 inches long, but when the four tubes are attached it is 10 feet long. An invaluable machine for use in orchard, garden or field. The regular outfit consists of six nozzles, two straps, oil-can and four tubes. Price, complete, \$7.50.



LEGGETT'S CHAMPION
POWDER GUN

LEGGETT'S BROWNIE POWDER GUN

Built on the same plan as the Champion, smaller and with only one nozzle. Price, \$3.50.

WOODASON'S DOUBLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS

An excellent Bellows for applying powder insecticides in greenhouse, garden or field. The powder can easily be evenly distributed in any direction, under or over the foliage, without waste. (See page 133, No. 22.) Price, \$3.

WOODASON'S SINGLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS

The style of these is shown by our cuts, Nos. 23 and 24, page 133. They come in two sizes, the smaller one being most suitable for use in the conservatory. Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.

WOODASON'S ATOMIZER

An excellent article for applying strong liquid insecticides, as it throws it out in a spray as fine as mist, and distributes it lightly, evenly and without any waste. The small size is recommended for use in the house. (See page 133, No. 25.) Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.25.

JUMBO POWDER GUN

Suitable for persons having only a few plants to treat. It is 4 inches in diameter, holds 4 ounces of powder and serves its purpose admirably. Price, 25 cts.



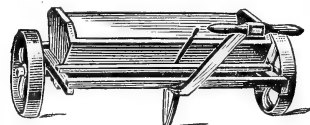
WATER BARREL TRUCK

if required: (1) Box with trunnions and spring catch, forming a dumping hand-cart. (2) Sprinkler for watering walks and lawns. (3) Leaf-rack.

Truck and barrel, 2 1/2-inch tire	\$11 00
4	12 00
Sprinkler attachment	3 25

Hand-cart box	\$3 00
Leaf-rack	5 00
Extra trunnions. Per pair	50

If truck and trunnions are wanted without barrel, deduct \$2.25 from price of truck and barrel.



STEVENS HAND-FERTILIZER SOWER

per is 34 inches long and holds one and one-half bushels. Price, \$12.

RUBBER HOSE

We offer the following standard high grade brands in 25- and 50-foot lengths.

	Per foot
Prospect. 3-ply, 3/4 inch	\$0 12
Wallabout. 3-ply, 3/4 inch	15
Cascade. 3-ply, 3/4 inch	15
Triton. 3/4 inch	18
Electric. 3/4 inch	20



"AUTO-SPRAY" PUMP

A self-operating sprayer of simple construction, durable, easy to carry and to work. Made of galvanized iron and solid brass, with four-ply rubber hose. For spraying trees, shrubs, cleaning windows, etc. A perfect pump. Price, with brass tank, \$6.50 galvanized iron tank, \$5.00. Brass extension pipe, 30 cts. extra. Fitted with "Auto-Pop" nozzle, \$1, extra.



USED AS LEAF-RACK



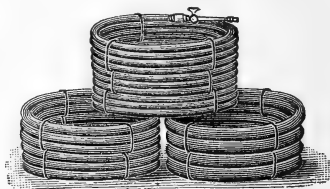
USED AS HAND-CART

WATER BARREL TRUCK (COMBINED SPRINKLER, LEAF-RACK AND HAND-CART)

The barrel is easily disconnected from the truck, either while full or empty. The following extra attachments can be furnished

STEVENS HAND-FERTILIZER SOWER

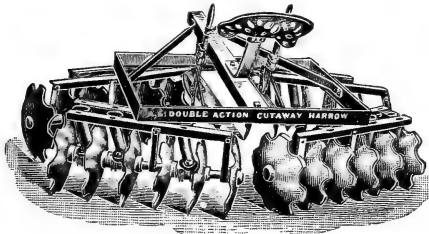
Sows all kinds of lawn dressing and other commercial fertilizers, wood ashes, lime, etc., in large or very small quantities. Also excellent for sifting wood or coal ashes, sawdust or dry sand on icy walks; will also sow damp sand by removing two blades. The hop-



RUBBER HOSE

CLARK'S DOUBLE-ACTION CUTAWAY HARROW

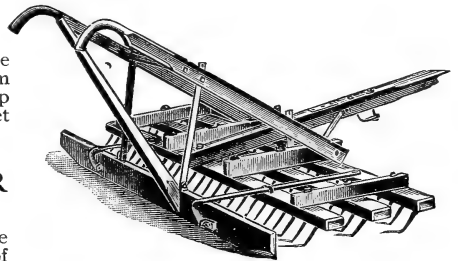
This Harrow will cut and reduce the toughest sod to plant-food without the aid of a plow. It will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. Drawn by two horses, it will move 18,000 tons of earth 1 foot in a day. It can be set so as to move the earth but little or at so great an angle as to move all the earth 1 foot. It keeps the surface true and the machine runs true in line of draft. It is by the intensive cultivation effected by this Harrow that Mr. Geo. W. Clark has raised the large hay crops that have made him known as the "Grass King." Price, \$31, net.



CLARK'S DOUBLE-ACTION CUTAWAY HARROW

CUTAWAY GRADING, or SMOOTHING AND LEVELING HARROW

With this tool every field can be made as smooth as a floor and the soil pulverized fine enough for a flower-bed—makes a most perfect onion bed. Will smooth an acre as true as a mill-

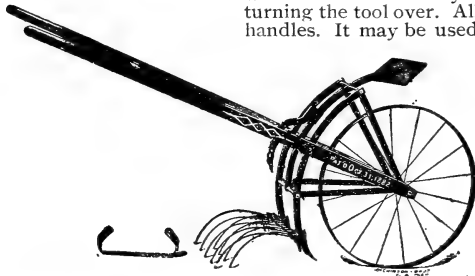


CUTAWAY GRADING OR SMOOTHING AND LEVELING HARROW

pond in twenty minutes. This Harrow is also a great road-maker. One man, with team, can make a perfect trotting-track of any road. It is adjustable with a lever, by which the entire action is controlled by the driver, and he can remove at will all the earth possible for the team to haul, taking it from hills or uneven places and putting it into hollows to level up the field. For one horse, 6 feet wide, \$13. For two horses, 8 feet wide, \$15.50.

THE GARDEN KING CULTIVATOR (SIX TOOLS IN ONE)

The Garden King Cultivator is the only garden tool made with attachments on each side of a frame, so that any kind of work can be done by reversing or turning the tool over. All steel except handles. It may be used as a *Hand-*

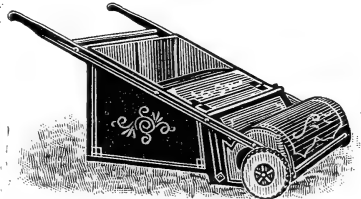


THE GARDEN KING CULTIVATOR

hoe, Cultivator, Hand-plow, Seed-coverer and Double-shovel, and it is also furnished with a weeder attachment that will cultivate and keep the soil in perfect condition. Price, complete, \$5.

LAWN SWEEPER, MODEL NO. 1

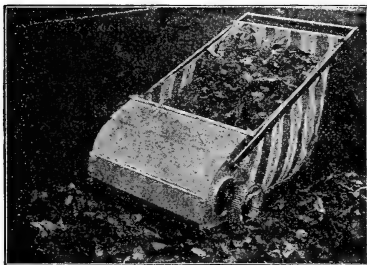
Designed for use on ordinary lawns, small parks, tennis courts, etc. It is 25 inches wide over all, weighs 28 pounds, and carries a 21-inch brush. The brush is fan-shaped, and revolves very rapidly in the same direction as the drive wheels, throwing the litter backward from the under surface. Immediately behind the brush, and parallel with it, a thin shoe passes along over the ground, with its upper surface inclined. If sticks or stones are encountered, the shoe does not allow them to pass under it, but provides a passage over it into the hopper. Price, \$11.



LAWN SWEEPER, MODEL NO. 1

THE GEM LAWN CLEANER

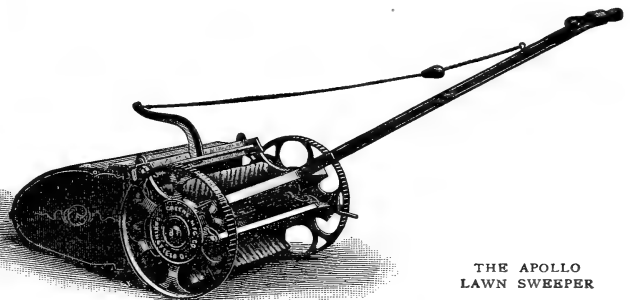
A revolving fan with metal teeth creates an air current which carries into the canvas baskets all leaves, dead grass, stones, etc., that the rake encounters. It straightens up crab grass and other running weeds so that they may be cut by the lawn mower. It combines strength and durability with light construction. Price, \$14.



THE GEM LAWN CLEANER

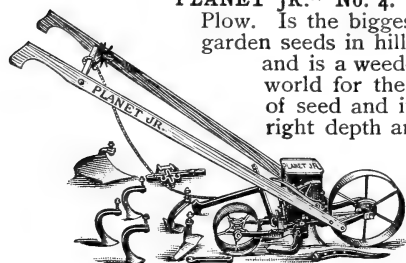
THE APOLLO LAWN SWEEPER

The machine consists of a revolving brush which throws the sweepings forward into the large grass box, which, when full, is dumped by merely pulling a cord. It removes all cut grass, leaves, twigs, and by setting it low it is excellent for taking out crab grass. It is also valuable for sweeping walks, stables, etc. Price, 20-inch sweep \$10, 28-inch \$12.

THE APOLLO
LAWN SWEEPER

"Planet Jr." Farm and Garden Tools

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue *free for the asking* to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines, the best on the market.



"PLANET JR." NO. 4

"PLANET JR." No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel-hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Is the biggest little implement you ever saw. Just listen. It sows all kinds of garden seeds in hills or drills; hoes, cultivates, plows, throws earth to or from the rows and is a weed-exterminator of the highest order. It is the best implement in the world for the market-gardener. The hopper is big enough to hold two quarts of seed and it drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It covers seed the right depth and rolls down the soil. The flow is instantly stopped by automatic device. It's so easy and perfect-working that its handling amounts to recreation in gardening. It is but one of 52 Planet Jr. tools, all equally valuable. The price of this one with all attachments is \$10.50; as a drill only, \$8.50.

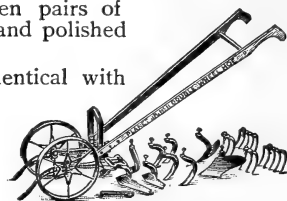
"PLANET JR." No. 11. Double Wheel-hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart. The handles are adjustable at any height, and, being attached to the arch, are undisturbed

in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. Seven pairs of tools go with the complete wheel-hoe. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel. Price, \$9.

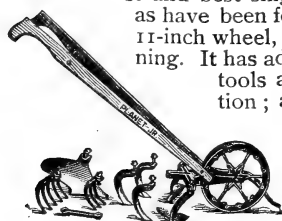
"PLANET JR." No. 12. Double Wheel-hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Identical with No. 11 Wheel-hoe, except that it has fewer attachments, and is sold at a correspondingly less price. Price, \$7.

"PLANET JR." No. 16. Single Wheel-hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

This latest and best single wheel-hoe has a very full set of tools, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel, with broad face; is light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The



"PLANET JR." NO. 11



"PLANET JR." NO. 16

tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering and late cultivation; a pair of shield hoes and three all-steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath. Price, \$5.85.

"PLANET JR." No. 19. Single Wheel-hoe, Cultivator and plow. This new and attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for hand wheel-hoe operations. The wheel is high,

the standard is slotted to make regulation of depth easy, and an adjustable malleable piece carries perfectly all the steels that go with the machine. Price, \$3.75.

Lowell Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer

Galvanized steel, aluminum finish; capacity, three gallons. Tree attachment and galvanized funnel with brass strainer put in with every machine. The simplest compressed air sprayer made. One charge sufficient to expel entire contents of tank. Price, \$6. Additional brass extensions for tree attachment, 2 feet long, 50 cts.

The proper time to spray trees to rid them of the obnoxious San José Scale is in the winter.

For winter spraying for San José Scale we recommend the following:

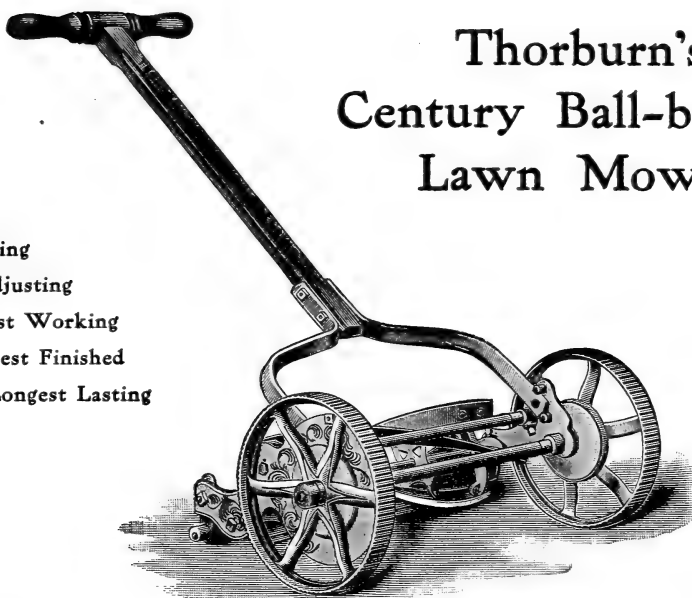
HORICUM (Hammond's). A lime, sulphur and salt mixture entirely free from grit. One gallon makes 25 by adding sufficient water. Full directions on can. Qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 75 cts., gal. \$1.25.

LIME, SULPHUR AND SALT MIXTURE (California Wash). This has been thoroughly tested and found to be better than whale-oil soap, kerosene emulsion or crude oil. One gallon makes 25 by simply adding water. Qt. 40 cts., gal. \$1.

SCALECIDE. Petroleum oil that mixes at once with cold water in any proportion, and stays mixed. It is not necessary to use an extra tank or barrel; it can be put right into the spray tank. No hot water should be used. Can be prepared in an instant by simply adding one gallon of Scalecide for every 15 or 20 gallons of water. Gal. \$1, 5 gals., \$3.25.

Thorburn's Century Ball-bearing Lawn Mower

Ball Bearing
Self-Adjusting
Easiest Working
Finest Finished
Longest Lasting



The Thorburn
Century Ball-Bear-
ing, made ex-
pressly for us, is
in every respect
THE BEST
LAWN MOWER
ever made.

THORBURN'S CENTURY BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER is a marvel of simplicity, as one screw adjusts both bearings. It has a simple self-adjusting device, which keeps the bearing properly adjusted for a long time without any attention; it has our double interchangeable ratchet; bearings wide apart; terrace-cutting arrangement, and we guarantee it to do a greater variety of work, and do it easier, than any ball-bearing mower now on the market. Our Patent Noiseless Grass Catcher, as quoted below, can be applied to it.

NET PRICES OF THORBURN'S CENTURY BALL-BEARING MOWER

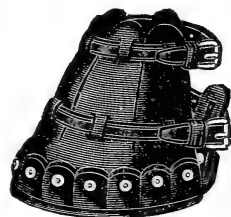
14-inch cut	\$8 50	18-inch cut	\$10 50
16-inch cut	9 50	20-inch cut	11 50

Grass Catcher Boxes

14-inch	\$1 60	18-inch	\$2 00
16-inch	1 85	20-inch	2 15

HORSE BOOTS

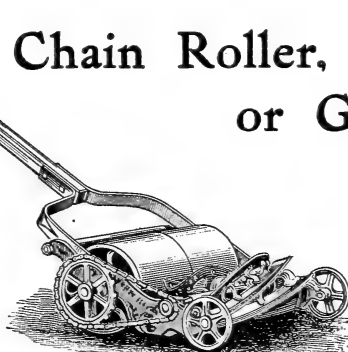
Made of very strong, heavy leather, closely riveted. Price per set of four, \$9.
Reinforced inside with steel plate, per set of four, \$11.



HORSE BOOT

Chain Roller, or Golf Mower

This mower is made to meet the demand for a machine that will more perfectly cut borders, verges, etc., and yet retain all the other features necessary in a mower for general work. The great advantage of this mower is the substitution of a bicycle chain for the gears generally used in this style of mower. This reduces the friction to a minimum. The machine with



The Best for
Putting Greens

6 blades in highly recommended by most of the leading golf clubs in America for work on putting greens.

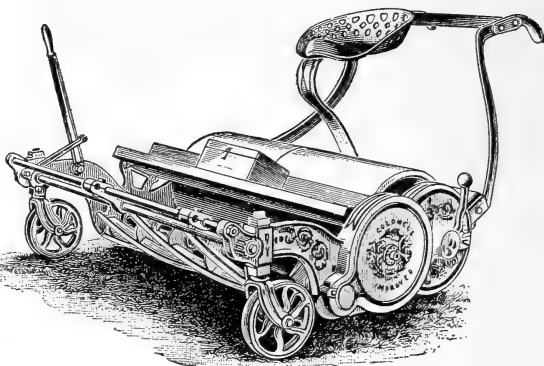
NET PRICES, free on board New York

	4 Blades	6 Blades		4 Blades	6 Blades
12-inch cut	\$11 00	\$12 00	16-inch cut	\$13 00	\$14 00
14-inch cut	12 00	13 00	18-inch cut	15 00	16 00

Coldwell Improved Horse Lawn Mower

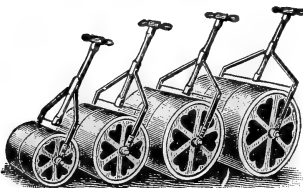
This well-known standard Mower has side-draft attachment, to enable the horse to walk on the cut grass only, and caster-rollers, which will not mark the lawn. Evenness of cut is assured by an adjustment which raises or lowers the two sides at the same time by means of a simple lever movement; the same lever serves the purpose of raising the knives from the ground when driving over gravel walks or roads.

NET PRICES, free on board New York
25-in. cut, no shafts, \$38. 35-in. cut, complete, \$78.
30-in. cut, complete, \$65. 40-in. cut, complete, \$95.



Cast-Iron Hand Lawn Rollers

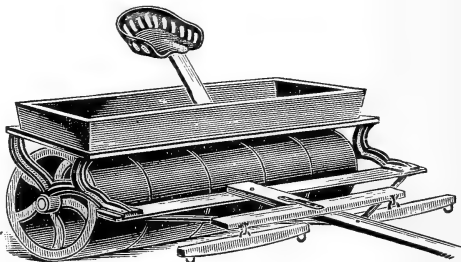
	Diameter	Length-sections	Weight	Net price
No. 1.	15 inches;	15 inches in 2;	150 lbs.	\$7 25
No. 2.	15 "	22 " " 3;	200 lbs.	9 75
No. 3.	20 "	16 " " 2;	225 lbs.	11 50
No. 4.	20 "	20 " " 2;	250 lbs.	12 50
No. 6.	20 "	24 " " 3;	300 lbs.	14 50
No. 8.	20 "	30 " " 3;	350 lbs.	16 00
No. 10.	24 "	24 " " 2;	450 lbs.	20 00
No. 11.	24 "	24 " " 3;	450 lbs.	20 00
No. 12.	24 "	30 " " 3;	500 lbs.	23 00
No. 14.	28 "	24 " " 3;	500 lbs.	23 00
No. 15.	28 "	30 " " 3;	600 lbs.	27 00
No. 16.	28 "	32 " " 4;	650 lbs.	30 00



Cast-Iron Horse Land Rollers

(With either Pole, for two horses, or Shafts, for one horse. In ordering, state which you want)

	Diameter	Length-sections	Weight	Net price
No. 60.	20 inches;	4 feet in 4;	950 lbs.	\$46 00
No. 61.	20 "	5 " " 5;	1,150 lbs.	54 00
No. 62.	24 "	4 " " 4;	1,200 lbs.	57 00
No. 63.	24 "	5 " " 5;	1,450 lbs.	66 00
No. 64.	24 "	6 " " 6;	1,700 lbs.	76 00
No. 68.	32 "	4 " " 4;	2,200 lbs.	102 00
With Whiffletrees and Neck Yoke . . . \$3 00 extra				
With Scraper				6 00 "



Roots of Soy Beans, showing the nodules which collect the free nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil, thus making barren land productive, and after the first crop is harvested the ground is left richer and better for the next year's crop.

Nitro Culture

"A new way has recently been discovered to make poor land productive. Plants need nitrogen—can't grow without it. Air is four-fifths free nitrogen. Plants cannot extract nitrogen from the air, but there are germs that can. These germs, when put into the soil, fasten themselves to the roots of the plants, draw the free nitrogen out of the air, and feed it to the plants.

"The germs come ready for use in a form called **Nitro-Culture**, put up in small dry packages. Simply add it to water, which should be boiled to destroy all germs, and sprinkle over the seeds before planting. They also enrich the soil by storing nitrogen in it, so that the second year's crop, whatever it may be, is increased from two to ten times."

Nitro-Culture, sufficient to inoculate the following seeds per acre, mailed to any address in the United States or Canada at the following prices:

Alfalfa	per acre, \$1 50	Garden Peas	per acre, \$1 50
Red, Yellow or Mammoth Clover	" 1 50	Sweet Peas	" 1 50
Alsike or White Clover	" 1 50	Wax, String, Lima Beans	" 1 50
Burr Clover	" 1 50	Soy Beans	" 1 50
Crimson Clover	" 1 50	Velvet Beans	" 1 50
Cow Peas	" 1 50	Vetches	" 1 50
		Peanuts	" 1 50

Also in 5-acre packages at \$5; 20-acre packages at \$18; 50-acre packages at \$40. Trial package of any of above, 50 cts.; special garden size for Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, 25 cts.

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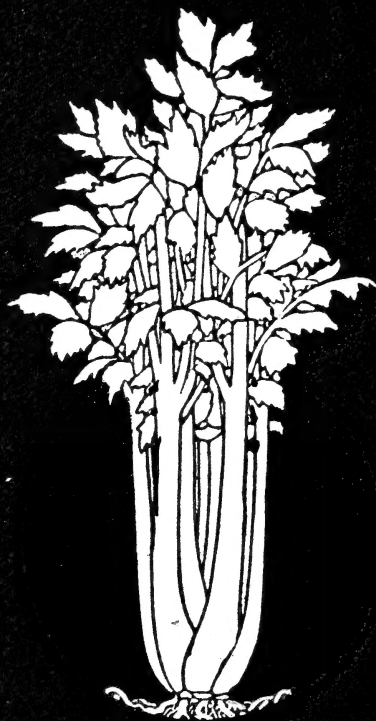
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That May be Sown in Each Month from February to September in the Climate of New York

J. M. THORBURN & CO., SEEDSMEN, NEW YORK

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